ms,
each!
SCRIBERS
Gifts
given to each and
tunity. Read!
sure to be patrons of this paper
this country. They consist of
and in the aggregate measuring
ld, with the warmest glow of the
nsurers to be equal to any pure
ion to it. Each is printed on the
ne also, an opportunity is again
largest sure Engravings ever
gift books—more than three feet
on, representing the Three Chris-
ngravings is more than one-third
that the retail price of the design
pay $5 for each and every copy
who eats out one or more of the
cents for each premium selected,
warranted to reach their destina-
They are worth $5 each.
mium Certificate.
The National Art Co. hereby
to redeem this Certificate by
ne copy of the Engraving,
inches, entitled
TRUTH!
25 cents accompanies it to pay
ge and mailing tube.
until Novem. 1, 1876, after
20 cents additional will be
ded.
ned) NAT'L ART CO.,
188 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.
TRADE MARK.
should be sent in by
All sent in thereafter
time for each Regular
right reap the benefits
the Certificate, when
arded, although it will
ed in a strong tube.
TIFICATES
portance of
ational Co-
will receive by return
e now.
PUBLICATIONS.
ed Music Books.
lified Instruction Books are
hod for (Reed) Organ.
CTS. BOARDS, $1.00.
tical Method for Violin.
BOARDS, $1.00.
on of music for a "home" or ama-
isting of Violin or Flute or both,
Second Violin, and Violoncello or
Piano, in
AND OF FOUR - - $1.00
le Books for Study.
ORY OF MUSIC, 2 vol. ea. $1.50
plete, and interesting history con
of all that has ever been written on
almost a necessity for musical stu
lopedia of Music - - $6.00
loore's Encyclopedia - 50 cts.
Musical Information - $1.25
full books the first is much the largest,
mmense amount of information in
The Appendix has notices of what
the first publication of the large
ictionary" has undergone since
"Encyclopedia," but condensed as
post-free, for retail price.
& HEALY, Chicago.
ITSON & CO., Boston.
HICAGO TRIBUNE.
go Tribune
PAIGN TERMS.
the 1st of December, three weeks
ntial election. THE TRIBUNE will
owing exceedingly low rates:
Tribune—single copy..... $ .40
Tribune—single copy 1.00
Tribune—single copy 2.00
Tribune—single copy 3.00
Tribune—single copy 4.00
the Campaign Edition cannot be
persons order THE CAMPAIGN
number of issues they will
Address
TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.
FINANCIAL.
rested Has
a Profit of $1.700
months, under our improved
g in Stocks. Risks reduced to
Profits increased. Book contain-
sent on application.
TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
rokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.
MEDICAL.
JAMES.
. Washington & Franklin-sts.
e of Illinois for the express pur-
ilate relief in all cases of private,
or complicated
own that DR. JAMES has stood at
sion for the past 30 years. Age and
portunity. Without a moment's
n pimples on the face, but are
be cured. Ladies wanting the most
ce article. Pleasant home for pa-
ou see no one but the Doctor. Dr.
, Marriage Guide, which
se diseases—who should marry—
ge. Many pass-
ne no one but the Doctor. Dr.
Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
HESTER'S
FIC PILL
cure for NERVOUS DEBILITY,
roughly tested for 30 years with
to SIX Boxes are generally suffi-
cure. For further information
CULAR. $1 per box; six boxes
paid, on full directions for use.
CHESTER & CO., Chemists, 36
P. O. Box 2,430.
R. KEAN,
cor. of Monroe, Chicago.
onally or by mail, free of charge,
se diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the
ly no sure rooms, with baths and ele-
to 9 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.
CARD.
ering from the errors and in-
nervous weakness, early de-
d, etc., I will send a receipt
FREE OF CHARGE. This
discovered by a missionary in
d a self-addressed envelope to
T. INMAN, Station D, Bible
y.
IPTION FREE
e of Seminal Weakness. Lost
orders brought on by indis-
Any druggist has the ingredi-
DSON & CO., Box 2296
IPTION FREE.
f Seminal Weakness, Lost Man-
brought on by indiscretion or
the ingredients.
URE & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WILSON BROS.

Have in stock, of their own manufacture,

SHIRTS

Made of Wamsutta Muslin, at $1.35, $1.50, $1.60, $1.75, $1.85, and $2.00. Any of these Shirts, without being button-holed or laundried, 50c each less. These goods have much heavier linens, and much better workmanship than Eastern-made Shirts.

67 and 69 Washington-st., Chicago; 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis; Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Chicago Tribune

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

From now until the 1st of December, three weeks after the Presidential election, THE TRIBUNE will be sent at the following exceedingly low rates:

Weekly Campaign Tribune—single copy.....	$ .40
Four Copies.....	1.00
Ten Copies to one address.....	2.00
Tri-Weekly Tribune—single copy.....	1.50
Three Copies.....	4.00

Back numbers of the Campaign Edition cannot be sent. To those persons ordering THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE, the greater number of issues they will get for their money. Address

THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW.

Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, sailing at Pier foot of Barrow street, N. R., as follows:

LABRETAGNE, Tousait, Saturday, Sept. 2, at 8 p. m.
St. Laurent, Saturday, Sept. 9, 9 p. m.
France, Trudette, Saturday, Sept. 16, 4 p. m.

Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

SOMERSET, Westen.....Thursday, 8 sept. 7
ARAGON, Symons.....Saturday, Sept. 30

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $50; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.

Why pay $20 and $30 when you can get the best full set of teeth at DR. McCHESNEY'S for $8? The finest and most fashionable resort in the city. Corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

REAL ESTATE, &c.

R. B. GRESS,

Little Rock, Arkansas,

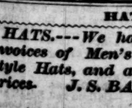
Dealer in Arkansas Lands and Securities. Correspondence solicited from parties desiring to make investments.

HOTEL.

"SHERMAN HOUSE,"
CHICAGO.

150 large inside rooms reduced to $3.00 per day; 150 elegant front rooms, with baths and all modern conveniences, reduced to $3.50 per day. Second floor, $4.00; Parlor floor, $4.50. Cuisine unsurpassed. ALVIN HULBERT, Prop'r.
A reduction from the above rates to Excursion Parties.

OIL TANKS.



WILSON & EVENDEN,
OIL TANKS
AND SHIPPING CANS,
47 & 49 West Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

HATS.

HATS.---We have received large invoices of Men's and Boys' Fall Style Hats, and are selling at low prices. J. S. BARNES & CO.,
70 Madison-st.

POLITICAL.

Great Speech of Carl Schurz at Cincinnati Last Evening.

It Is Addressed Particularly to the Independent Voters.

The True Interests of the American People Demand the Election of Hayes.

Administrative Reform Can Only Be Secured in This Way.

No Improvement to Be Expected from the Success of Tilden.

Speech of Newton Booth, at Terre Haute, on the Currency Question.

The Inflation Fallacy Exposed in a Clear and Convincing Manner.

Positive Announcement that Seymour Will Refuse the New York Nomination.

The Congressional Convention in the Third District to Be Sept. 28.

The Greenbackers Report Their Strength in This City.

Notes from Headquarters---Preparing to Greet Carl Schurz.

SCHURZ.

HIS SPEECH IN CINCINNATI LAST EVENING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 31.—Although there was rain early in the evening, and the weather was threatening after that, Robinson's Opera-House was densely crowded to-night on the occasion of the Hon. Carl Schurz's speech in English. The audience was far above the average of auditors of political speeches, and included many ladies. Judge Stanley Matthews, Republican nominee for Congress in the Second District, this city, was the President of the meeting. He made a short, graceful speech. Mr. Schurz spoke as follows:

THE SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We may congratulate the American people upon the steady growth of a public sentiment which demands the correction of existing abuses, and the conduct of Government upon honest principles and enlightened methods of statesmanship. That sentiment has become powerful enough to extort respect from both political parties, and on both sides its demands have become more or less the battle-cries of the contest. This is in itself a hopeful sign, and if this drift of public opinion be kept alive and wisely directed to the propelling force in our politics, it may accomplish a full measure of reform in public concerns. But just such a situation, while full of promise, is also full of deception. We are naturally eager to achieve the desired result; but in that eagerness we may be in danger to sacrifice the real and lasting reform to mere apparent or temporary change, leading only to a repetition of the same conflicts, but then under the disadvantage of disappointed zeal and an exhausted energy of popular will. Under such circumstances, therefore, it is, therefore, especially necessary that all good citizens, who have the welfare of the country sincerely at heart, should determine their political course with more than ordinary calmness and judgment and circumspection. Indeed, I do not remember a single Presidential campaign in which so many patriotic men seem inclined to take sides only after the maturest reflection, and on the most ordinary cant of party. To that class, in other words, to

THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS.

I shall particularly address my remarks, and I can do so with all the more propriety, as I am one of them.

In my opinion, it would have been a fortunate thing for this Republic could the reformatory spirit now alive have been embodied in a new party organization strictly devoted to its purposes. Why this appeared impossible, I will not now consume your time in discussing. The fact is, we have no other choice than between the candidates of the two old parties, and that choice we are compelled to make. We find ourselves confronted with a confusion of issues, but it turns out that two problems are uppermost in the minds of many intelligent citizens: the problem of administrative reform is one, and the currency problem the other. You could not repress them if you would, and you ought not to repress them if you could. I for one am glad that we have at last reached the point when living questions claim and maintain their just right to public attention. With regard to the successful solution of both those problems, it is my deliberate opinion that the true interests of the American people

DEMAND THE ELECTION OF RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

to the Presidency of the United States. That conclusion I have formed, after careful consideration of all the circumstances now pending, as an entirely independent man, who is neither governed by party discipline, nor biased by party prejudice. In giving you my reasons for it I shall address myself in the simplest possible language, not to pretentious, pretentious, but to sensible men, but to your sober judgment; and if I should be fortunate enough to bring any one of a different way of thinking over to my own, it shall not be said that it was done by any artifice or sophistry. I will simply claim reasoning and very plain speech. That plain speech I shall give you, no matter whom it may please or displease.

My remarks to-night will be devoted exclusively to the subject of administrative reform. The financial question, as it appears in this canvass, I intend to discuss in another speech at an early day.

Not long ago Civil-Service reform was treated by many as an idle fancy of theorists; to-day every sensible and patriotic man in the country will recognize it as a necessity. Extreme partisans may still attempt to belittle the evils that have befallen us and to whitewash the present condition of things. It is in vain. The public understanding is with them, and it is well that they do. Only then can they act wisely. The truth is that our political machinery, irrespective of party, has grown very corrupt. Scarcely a single sphere of our political life has remained untouched by the disease. Listen to what an eminent member of the Republican party said when opening the case for the House of Representatives in the

IMPEACHMENT OF A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET:

My own public life has been a very brief and insignificant one, extending little over and the duration of a single term of Senatorial office, but in that brief period I have seen the Judges of the High Court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maladeministration, when the United States presented herself in the East to take part with the civilized world in generous competition in the arts of peace, I passed all others beyond question was her corruption. I have seen in the State in the Union foremost in power and wealth four Judges of her Courts impeached for corruption, and the political administration of her chief city become a disgrace and a by-word throughout the world. I have seen the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House, now a distinguished member of this Court, arraigned in his arts of high demand the expulsion of four of his associates for making sale of their official privilege of selection of cadets to be educated at our great military school. When the greatest railroad of the world, binding together the Continent and uniting the two great seas which wash our shores, was finished, I have seen our national triumph and exultation turned to bitterness and shame by the unanimous reports of three Committees of Congress, two of the House and one here, that at every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud. I have heard in highest places the shameless doctrine avowed by men grown old in public office, that the true way in which power should be gained in the Republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used when gained is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge. I have heard that suspicion haunts the footsteps of the trusted companions of the President. These things have passed into history. The Hallam, or the Tacitus, or the Sismondi, or the Macaulay, who writes the annals of our time will record them with his inexorable pen.

THE MAN WHO SPOKE THUS

(Mr. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts) was not a political opponent of those in power, not a constitutional grumbler and faultfinder, ventilating his spleen. He is a man who would have been always ready and glad to repeal any unjust aspersion upon the Government of his country; but he spoke as he did purely impelled by his sense of duty to speak the truth. And he might have said much more. He might have pointed to the Penitentiaries inhabited by revenue officers, who with one hand robbed the Government and with the other the business men whom they ruined, by tempting their avarice, or sometimes even forcing them into fraudulent practices; have mentioned the host of defaulters and embezzlers, not only officers of the National Government, but filling all possible public positions, and of both political parties, who have run away with the people's money. But why elaborate this picture? It would be difficult to tell you more than you already know, and those deceive themselves who attempt to deceive you by telling you less. It is useless and unwise to mince matters. The actual condition of things is so bad that the people have become justly alarmed, and the cry has risen that there must be a change. Yes, I want a change, you want a change, as every honest and patriotic man in the country wants it. But what every honest and patriotic man in the country ought also to insist upon and be careful to bring about, is a change that will be an improvement, a real reform, as thorough, and genuine, and lasting as possible. Let us see

WHAT WE STAND IN NEED OF.

In the first place we want to get rid of the corrupt men and the incapables who still infest the public service. Every officer who has done dishonest things must be held to a strict account. Every officer who has abused his powers or been lax in the performance of his duties, or has permitted his subordinates to be so, must be removed. Every corrupt ring must be broken up, and its members prosecuted and punished without mercy. "Let no guilty man escape" is a good word of command, and it must be carried out. It indicates a duty so plain that only those who in high place fail to understand their responsibility will fail to appreciate and fulfill it.

This is undoubtedly a serious task, the importance of which will not be underestimated. But there is one more important still. It is that by an organization of the Civil Service upon honest and rational principles, not only the punishment of corrupt men be secured, but a higher moral spirit be infused into our public concerns, and thus corruption be prevented. It is a word of wisdom that an ounce of prevention is worth ten pounds of cure. There is

AN EVER-FLOWING FOUNTAIN OF CORRUPTION

in our public life, and, if we are to have a change that means lasting reform, that fountain must be stopped. We are frequently told that no Government has ever been entirely pure in all the details of administration. That is undoubtedly true. There have been some dishonest men in public employ and some dishonest practices under the best Governments, in all countries and at all times. That may be unavoidable. But where corruption develops itself during a long period of time and on an extensive scale, we may be sure that it must be the fault of the existing political system.

LET ME TELL YOU AN ANECDOTE.

One day Abraham Lincoln, while overwhelmed with the cares which the rising tide of the Rebellion was heaping upon him, pointed out to a friend the eager throng of office-seekers and of Congressmen accompanying them in his ante-room, and spoke these words: "Do you observe this? The Rebellion is hard enough to overcome, but there you see something which in the course of time will become a greater danger to this Republic than the Rebellion itself." Abraham Lincoln was not only a good, but also a wise man, and with the instinctive anticipation of genius he knew that the poison of demoralization working through a vicious civil-service system would at last bring more serious peril to the Republic than all the hostile guns then threatening the National Capital. He was right. Have you ever calmly thought of it how our civil-service system really is? It is one of the wonders of the world. Had it not gradually grown up among us, little by little, in the course of many years, so that we have become accustomed to

THE UNIQUE SPECTACLE,

we should scarcely be capable of believing in the possibility of its existence among people endowed with ordinary common sense. I am sure if, in the early days of this Republic, a public man had proposed to introduce it as a system, just as we now witness it, there would have been a universal cry to shut him up in a mad-house for the rest of his life.

Imagine, in this year of the great Centennial anniversary, some of the wise fathers of this Republic—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton—could rise from their graves in order to ascertain by a tour of inspection what has become of their work in the hundred years. Of course, we would have to show them our Civil-Service—and would it not make them stare? We would have to explain to them how, nowadays, things are managed; how, on the accession of a new President, the whole machinery of our Government is taken to pieces all at once, to be rebuilt again out of green material in a hurry; how sixty, or seventy, or eighty thousand officers are dismissed, without the least regard to their official merit or to their business, simply because they do not belong to the party, to make room for a "new deal;" how several hundred thousand hungry patriots make a desperate rush for public places, not to render faithful party service; how the new President and the new Cabinet Ministers, still unused to their complicated duties, and needing time and composure to study them, are fairly swept off their feet by the storm-tide of applications for office; how our Congressmen, the national legislators,

ARE TRANSFORMED INTO OFFICE-PEDDLERS,

and forget everything else in their frantic run from department to department, to see their local supporters and tools provided with official bread and butter, thus paying off their political debts at the public expense; how hundreds and thousands of individuals, without the least possibility of sufficient inquiry into their morals or capacity, are hurried into places of responsibility for which, in a fit hurry, merely because they have "claims" on the party, or only on a Congressman, as adroit packers of caucuses or manipulators of votes; how, then, when the administration is going at last into the meritorious character and conduct are arbitrarily removed because they do not belong to the dominant faction of the party, or do not dance nimbly enough to the whistle of some powerful favorite; how, finally, the civil service as a party agency is protected in their places by their "friends" in power, because they are useful political tools; how thus the civil service is transformed into a vast party machinery, standing ready for party mercenaries, plundering the Government Treasury; how officers, by the insecurity of their tenure, and by party taxes levied upon them, are tempted to make hay while the sun shines, in whatever way they can; how corrupt practices of the most astounding kind are not seldom anxiously covered up or "whitewashed" by men appointed as the guardians of the public interest and virtue, lest the exposure injure the party and disturb

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE "MACHINE."

how thus, now and then, corruption is placed under the protection of party spirit and influence; how, finally, the civil service as a party agency is, even during the term of an Administration, continually organized and reorganized, modeled and remodeled, at the request of party interests, according to the changing political exigencies of the times, to control conventions, to govern State politics, to elect this man, or to defeat that man, and how in all this an honest and efficient transaction of the public business is treated as a matter of only secondary consideration, if of any consideration at all. This we would have to show the fathers of the Republic, could they now appear among us—and what would they say? Would they not stand fairly aghast at the aspect of the monstrous abortion, and exclaim with scornful disgust: "Is it this you have made of the fair fabric of Government which we formed and transmitted to your hands to be the embodiment of true liberty, wisdom, honesty, and justice,—is it this you have made of it?" And well might they say so, for never was there a civil-service system invented so utterly absurd and barbarous in conception, so ruinous in operation, and so universally demoralizing in effect.

Is there a sensible man who believes that the corrupting influence of such a system can be remedied by merely sweeping out one set of office-seekers and putting in another set in the same way? Every honest citizen cordially applauds and honors the efforts made by brave men of either party

TO EXPOSE CORRUPT OFFICIALS

and to bring them to justice. But do not deceive yourselves. As long as the smell of "party spoil" is attached to public office, as long as the civil service remains a partisan agency, as long as officeholders understand that they receive their places for party services already rendered or still to be rendered, and not on account of their fitness for public trust, as long as they have reason to believe that usefulness to the party entitles them to party protection as officers of the Government, just so long will they be under the strongest temptation "to milk the cow" as long as they are in the stable, no matter what may become of the animal, and just so long you may send one set of thieves to jail and the system will inevitably raise up another.

Now, do not understand me as meaning that there are not many honest men left in our civil service. Thank heaven, there are very many, and their having kept their integrity intact we should honor them. They deserve more than ordinary credit, for, considering how well the spoils system is calculated to deaden official conscience, the thing which should surprise us most in our civil service is not that among its officers it should have developed so many rascals, but that it should have left among them so many honest men. But, while this circumstance is for ever so honorable to those concerned, we must not forget that since the day when the principle

"TO THE VICTOR BELONG THE SPOILS"

was proclaimed, the number of rascals in the service as well as the extent of their rascalities have grown constantly and in most promising progression.

There are people who console themselves with the idea that the corruption we now deplore is simply to be accounted for as one of the natural consequences of our great civil war. Undoubtedly the War, with its confusion and seductive opportunities, offered to the rogues a rich field of plunder, and thus stimulated all the thieving instinct there was in the country to extraordinary enterprise. But as to the civil service, the War only gave strong impulse to the vicious tendencies existing in it. Had not the spoils system already demoralized the service, the War would have developed far less corruption.

Moreover, there was plenty of corruption before our civil conflict, and neither party was exempt from it, least of all that to which the spoils system owed its origin and development. I dislike very much to hurt the feelings of our Democratic friends, since they treat me with such distinguished consideration, but my respect for historical truth compels me to say that it was a Democratic President who, for the golden rule that ability, honesty, and fidelity should be the only decisive qualifications for public employment, first substituted the whims of arbitrary favoritism; first used the places of trust and responsibility as a means of partisan reward, and the power of removal as a weapon of punishment; first made the civil service a partisan engine, and thus left to us that terrible pandora box of evil from which so much demoralization, disaster, and disgrace has come upon us.

IT WAS A DEMOCRATIC BABY, THAT SPOILS SYSTEM,

and it must be admitted that the Democratic party has very faithfully nursed it. It grew under that paternal care with all its peculiar virtues, until the last Democratic Administration just before the Civil War become more arbitrary and despotic in the use of appointments and removals, as a means of partisan reward and punishment, and also more corrupt than any that had preceded it.

But my respect for historical truth compels me also to say, that the terrible legacy which in such a development of the spoils system the last Democratic Administration left behind it, has, under Republican rule, borne abundant fruit. I have deemed it my duty, on every proper occasion, unsparingly to denounce the abuses which have grown and spread under the last two Administrations. That duty remains the same. Of what I have said on this subject I have nothing to retract. Those abuses have injured the country in the opinion of mankind and alarmed the American people. Neither can those who were guilty of corrupt practices or those who, in high places, permitted them to grow up, be excused as the mere victims of a vicious system. If the plea of temptation were always held valid as a justification of sin, there would soon be scarcely a temptation without a victim, and such victims would have a pleasant time of it. No,

I BELIEVE IN PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY.

I have to admit that at no period in our history the conduct of some of those highest in power has exercised a more demoralizing and degrading influence upon all the spheres of public life below than within the last few years. I doubt whether the arbitrary, the use of the power of appointment and removal as a means of favoritism, and reward and punishment, has ever been carried to a more alarming extent. I said so years ago, and when I repeat it to-day, I do so with the assurance that a large majority of the Republican party have in the meantime come to the conclusion that I was right. I go further in saying that the resolution in the National Republican platform expressing *indiscriminate* approval of Gen. Grant's administration was a weak concession to the established party-usage of courtesy at the expense of truth, and misrepresentation of public sentiment. I felt so then, and the majority of those who assented to it. While Gen. Grant's great services in the Civil War will always be held in the grateful remembrance to which they are justly entitled, I can tell my Republican friends that they can scarcely afford to equivocate about such things in the pending campaign. Let them have the manhood to say what they think; let them

CALL THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT NAMES,

and they will find not only their own souls, but stand in a better attitude before this generation as well as posterity.

And yet, in spite of all the unfortunate peculiarities of Gen. Grant's character, which fitted him so little for the complex duties and responsibilities of civil government, even under his Administration not half of the mischief would have occurred which now stands recorded had not the vicious traditions of the spoils-system furnished the means and pointed out the opportunities. If, when he came into power, nothing had been known with regard to the conduct of the civil-service than the principles and practice of the early Administrations, even his arbitrary impulses might have accommodated themselves to the wholesome restraints of established usage. His Administration might, indeed, not have been as pure nor as wise as those of Washington, Adams, or Jefferson, but how much misfortune would have been averted, and what crop of scandal remained unsown!

One great merit Gen. Grant's Administration may claim. It has demonstrated

THE VICIOUS TENDENCIES OF OUR PRESENT CIVIL-SERVICE SYSTEM

so strongly that even the dullest mind must perceive them. We have clearly seen how that system will endanger the integrity of good men by its temptations, and stimulate bad men only to become worse. We have been forcibly made aware of the necessity not only of a change, but of a thorough and lasting change, and that such a thorough change cannot be put off much longer without danger.

We have been in the habit of speaking with pride and exultation of the vitality and recuperative power of the American people; and justly so, for a people whose civil service stands at a distance as we have had for the last forty years without utter ruin, moral and national, must, indeed, have a wonderfully tough constitution or amazing good luck. As a young people, and under extraordinarily favorable circumstances, we have endured it so far. But it will scarcely do to test the robustness, even of the American people, too severely. The most vigorous constitutions must at last sink under constant debauch. There will be one or two things: either thorough reformation or inevitable and perhaps rapid decay.

WHAT, THEN, IS TO BE DONE?

If it is true, and I am profoundly convinced of that truth, that under the spoils system it is simply impossible to keep up a reasonably efficient and honest civil service, and that the service will grow the more corrupt the longer the spoils system exists, then nothing can be clearer than that we must have a change which is genuine—thorough reform, including the abolition of that system. What is civil service reform? Let me tell you first what civil service reform does *not* consist in: It does not consist in the removal of all the officers belonging to one party, and the filling of the offices with members of the other party, according to the old methods of a "clean sweep" and a "new deal." For instance, almost from time immemorial, New York merchants have complained of bad practices in the Custom-House of that city—a few years ago more than now. The demand for a change was always in order. To what cause were those bad practices assigned? That the Custom-House is "run" by a political machine; and that a great many of the places are filled by low political hacks, who are kept there, not to secure an honest collection of duties, but to serve as party tools, and were put there for that purpose by the influence of party politicians. Now let me tell the merchants of New York that they may indeed get rid of those identical political hacks now in office by a change in party and a "new deal;" but that they will not get rid of the bad practices they complain of, if in the new deal the same Custom-House offices are filled with

PARTY HACKS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PERSUASION

to build up another political machine under the influence of "Boss" Kelly or the Hon. John Morrissey. That would be a change, but not a change for reform. It might turn out to be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. And this applies not only to the Custom-House of New York, but to the whole civil service throughout the country.

What, then, is necessary? Let your common-sense speak. When a merchant wants a bookkeeper, he will select a man whom he has ascertained to be honest, and to understand bookkeeping? he will not take one on the ground that he can play the flute, or that he is a good hand at poker. If you want a good Custom-House officer, or Postmaster, or Revenue Collector, you must select a man of whom you have ascertained that he is honest and possesses that capacity and those business habits which will enable him to perform the duties of Custom-House officer, or Postmaster, or Revenue Collector satisfactorily. But you must not prefer a man irrespective of his character and business qualifications, on the ground that he has "claims" for party service rendered, or as a good political wire-puller

WHO KNOWS HOW TO PACK PRIMARIES.

Secondly, if you want your Postmaster, or Custom-House officer, or Revenue Collector to remain honest and to do his whole duty, you must make him understand that the performance of his official duties is the only thing he is paid for; that he is the servant of the Government and the people, and not the agent of a political party; that he is required to stick to his official business, and will be liable to removal if he uses his official power or influence for partisan purposes; that in so far as he performs his official duties honestly and efficiently he will stay in his place, and no longer; that continued good service or extraordinary efficiency will entitle him to promotion; but that if he indulges in dishonest practices he will be severely held to account, and that no consideration of party service rendered, or to be rendered, and no party influence can save him. This is the way to *keep* men in office efficient and honest.

Now, how are you to insure the election of fit persons for office? Let me tell you first how you will *not* insure the selection of fit men. You will not do it by turning out all, or nearly all, the officers, good as well as bad, at the incoming of a new Administration.

IN THE WAY OF A "NEW DEAL,"

rendering necessary some 60,000 or 70,000 new appointments in a hurly-burly, when the President and heads of departments have just dropped into their places, and are still bewildered by the variety and complication of new duties suddenly overwhelming them; it is simply impossible to use the necessary care under such circumstances. You will *not* insure the selection of fit men if the appointments are governed by the recommendation or dictation of party leaders, and particularly of Congressmen, who, in many, if not in most, cases care less for the interests of the service than for the building up of their own home influence or party machine, by which to keep themselves in place, and who, to that end, use the offices to reward their political agents and tools with pay out of the Government Treasury, or to secure the services of useful political workers for the future, thus turning the offices into means of bribery. In that way you will not only fail to insure the selection of honest and efficient men for office, but you will keep in the halls of Congress itself a class of men who have neither superior character nor ability to commend them, relying only upon a shrewd management of the patronage to carry their nominations and elections. That, then, is

THE WAY HOW NOT TO DO IT.

But you can insure the selection of fit persons for office if, in the first place, the rule is established that officers shall not be liable to removal for party reasons, but only upon grounds connected with the discharge of their official duties, as it was under the early Administrations. This will prevent the occurrence of a very large number of vacancies at the same time, and enable the Executive Department in filling those vacancies to proceed with care and deliberate circumspection. Secondly, the Executive Department, which is responsible for the administration of public business, must, in making appointments or nominations to the Senate, remain independent of the dictation of Congressmen, many if not most of whom want to use the offices for the promotion of their own political ends. Thirdly, the qualifications of candidates for office must, whenever possible, be ascertained according to well regulated public methods, either by officers of the departments themselves, or through competent men appointed for that purpose.

The establishment of such principles and the regulation and perpetuation of the corresponding practices, wherever possible, by legal enactment, that is the Civil Service Reform, which will not only

PURGE THE SERVICE

of corrupt and incompetent officials, but which will take from it its chief temptations, remove from the offices of trust and responsibility the odious attribute of spoils, stop the most prolific source of corruption and demoralization in our political system, take away from the public officer the most dangerous temptations now surrounding him, and inspire him with an honorable ambition; relieve our political life of the regular army of paid party mercenaries, which threatens to subjugate all the movements of public opinion, and eliminate also that numerous class of national legislators who rely for their election and influence merely on a shrewd manipulation of the public plunder. That, then, is genuine Civil Service reform.

What patriotic man is there who will not recognize that the evils from which the body politic suffers absolutely require so thorough a measure of change, and who will not eagerly embrace every opportunity to secure it? Let us see what prospects the two parties which ask for our votes open to us with regard to this most important subject.

THE PLATFORMS,

as well as the candidates of each, promise what they call "reform." I will confess at once that I have lost my faith in the professions and promises made in party platforms. They have at last become, on either side, one of the cheapest articles of manufacture in this country, and that industry continues to flourish even without a protective tariff and in spite of the general depression of business. But civil service reform is not produced in that way. If we desire to ascertain by the success of which party that reform is most likely to be promoted, we must look to the character and principles of the candidates as well as to the component elements and generally recognized aims of parties behind them. I am firmly convinced that one part of the necessary change, the driving from the public service of the corrupt officials who now pollute it, will be only a temporary one, no matter which of the two candidates for the Presidency. Gov. Tilden has won his reputation as a reformer mainly by the prosecution of

THE FINANCIAL RING IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

I will not follow others in questioning his motives, but readily admit that prosecution to have been an enterprise requiring considerable courage, circumspection, and perseverance, for which he should have full credit. Should he be elected President, he will undoubtedly eject from their places, and, if possible, otherwise punish, all the dishonest officers now in the service; making a "clean sweep," he will eject them, together with the good ones. There is every reason to expect, with regard to the cleaning process, less from Gov. Hayes, should he be elected to the Presidency. It is well known that Gov. Hayes was not my favorite candidate for the Presidential nomination, and I think it is the least humiliation to him with extravagant praise. What I shall say of him will be simple justice to his character and record. You, citizens of Ohio, have had the best opportunity to form your judgment of him. I am a near observer. Ion of his official and private conduct, and as far as I know, that judgment, whether expressed by friend or foe,

IS ABSOLUTELY UNANIMOUS.

Three times he has been elected Governor of your State, against the strongest candidates of the opposition. True, he has had no occasion to break up canal rings, or other extensive and powerful corrupt combinations, for the simple reason that in Ohio they did not exist. But it is universally recognized not only that Gov. Hayes is a man whose personal integrity stands above the reach of suspicion, a man of a high sense of honor, but that his administrations were singularly pure, irreproachable, and efficient in every respect. If he had no existing corruption to fight, he certainly did not permit any to grow up. Nobody suspects him of being capable of tolerating a thief within the reach of his power, much less to protect one by favor or even by negligence. It is also well known that, while a party man, he always surrounded himself with the best and most high-toned elements of the organization, and kept doubtful characters at a distance. He is esteemed as a man of a very strong and high sense of duty and that quiet energy which does not rest until the whole duty is faithfully performed. The reputation of the Government and he has kept it pure will, therefore, with him not be a matter of artificial policy, but of instinctive desire, one of the necessities of his nature. He is honest and enforces honesty around him simply because he cannot be a man otherwise. In saying this I have only given the verdict of his opponents, and when here and there the assertion is put forth that Gov. Hayes' administration of the National Government would be a continuance of the present way of doing things, it is one of those

EMPTY AND CONTEMPTIBLE PARTISAN FLINGS

which prove only to what ridiculous extremities those are reduced who are bent upon inventing some objection against an undoubtedly able character and a most honorable and pure record of public service.

The first cleaning-out process, then, seems well enough assured in any event. But the more important question is, in what manner that cleaning-out process is to be accomplished, and what is to follow. Where have we to look for that greater and lasting reform which is to insure an honest and efficient public service and a higher moral tone in our political life for the future? On this point both candidates have spoken in their letters of acceptance, and their utterances are entitled to far greater consideration than the party platforms, or the speeches of Gov. Hayes first. It is explicit, and remarkable for the clearness and straightforwardness of its expressions.

HERE ARE HIS WORDS:

More than forty years ago the system of making appointments to office grew up, based upon the maxim "to the victor belong the spoils." The old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim, gave place to the idea that party services were to be chiefly considered. All parties in practice have adopted this system. It has essentially modified since its first introduction. It has not, however, been improved. At first the President, either directly or through the Head of Departments, made all the appointments, but gradually the appointing power, in many cases, passed into the control of members of Congress. The effects in these cases have become not merely the rewards for party services, but rewards for services to party leaders. The system destroys the independence of the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government. It tends directly to extravagance and official incapacity. It is a temptation and a means to dishonesty. It hinders and impairs that careful supervision and strict accountability by which alone faithful and efficient public service can be secured. It obstructs the prompt removal and sure punishment of the unworthy; in every way it degrades the civil service and the character of the Government. I am confident that a large majority of the members of Congress, to be an intolerable burden and an unwarrantable hindrance to the proper discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical, and complete. We should return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Government—applying by legislation, when needed, that which was formerly the established usage. Appointments not now desired from the public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should give their whole time to the public service, and not be permitted to use their places to secure the means to control party conventions and elections. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained unstained, and the performance of his duties satisfactory. If elected, I shall conduct the administration of the Government upon these principles, and all connected with it may be sure that the Executive will be employed to establish this reform.

Then he pledges himself to the "speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts." And finally, "believing that the restoration of the Civil Service to the system established by Washington and followed by the early Presidents, can be best accomplished by an Executive who is under no temptation to use the appointing power to promote his own re-election," he "performs what he regards as a duty in stating his inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for election to a second term."

Can the clearest and completest programme of Civil Service Reform ever put forth by a public man in this Republic. Not a single essential point is forgotten,—and what is more, there is in it

NO VAGUENESS OR EQUIVOCATION OF STATEMENT

or promise. No back door is left for escape. Each point is distinct, precise, specific, and unmistakable. It covers the whole ground with well-defined propositions. If this programme is carried out, the reform of the Civil service will be thorough and genuine; and if the reform is permanently established, the main source of the corruption and demoralization of our political concerns, the spoils-system, will be effectually stopped. It will be the organization of the service on business principles. Even the opponents of Gov. Hayes will be compelled to admit this. Some of them have indeed attempted to find fault with one or the other of his propositions, but their objections are easily disposed of. A few Democratic papers argue that if officers are kept in their places, as long as their personal character remains unstained and the performance of their duties satisfactory, the result will be "a permanent aristocracy of office-holders." Is this so? Look back into the history of the Republic and you will find that under the early Administrations down to John Quincy Adams, public officers *were* kept in place as long as their character remained untarnished and the performance of their duty satisfactory. Where was the "aristocracy of office-holders" during that period? The officers of the Government were then a set of quiet, industrious, modest, and unobtrusive gentlemen who did not try to control party politics and did not steal, but did, as a general rule, studiously endeavor, by

influences in his own party which have shown themselves so powerful? This is a legitimate and important question. I shall endeavor conscientiously to answer it. That Gov. Hayes has a very clear conception of what genuine civil service reform means, he has abundantly demonstrated by the specific propositions in his manifesto. Neither are these ideas new with him, or put forth merely to produce a momentary effect. You will find the same views stated, partly in the same language, in inaugural addresses and speeches delivered by him years ago, long before he was thought of as a candidate for the Presidency. They are, therefore, the offspring of deliberate and well-matured conviction. But has he the courage necessary for such a task? Courage as a candidate entitles him to the presumption that he will have courage as a President. It would seem to be the natural interest and desire of a candidate to keep at least all the organized and strong influences in his own party in the best possible humor with him, by creating the impression that he will be all things to all men, so as to insure the hearty co-operation of all.

MR. TILDEN SEEMS TO UNDERSTAND THAT.

Now, have you considered how much strength of conviction, how much honest courage in a candidate it requires at the opening of a canvass to go before the people with a manifesto like Gov. Hayes' letter of acceptance, which, in its comprehensive and sharply-defined demands for reform, contains the most unsparing criticism of abuses tainting his own party? This candidate tells Congressmen that if he is elected President they must expect no patronage from him. He tells the officers of the Government that from them no party service is desired. He tells party workers that party service will not be regarded by him as a claim to reward; and in the face of the fact that the President of the United States now in office had himself elected twice, and, would not have recoiled from a third term had it been within reach, he frankly declares his inflexible purpose not to be a candidate for re-election, on the ground that a sincere reformer should not expose himself to the temptation of using the patronage for the promotion of his personal interests. Is not that courage,—the honest courage of true conviction? Show me in the whole history of this Republic a single candidate for the Presidency who, in the face of uncertain chances, had the courage to issue so defiant a manifesto as this? You will find none. I ask you, my Independent friends, to compare the manly, straightforward, unequivocal declarations of this manifesto with that artfully constructed tangle of words, Gov. Tilden's letter of acceptance.

HARD MONEY APPEARS SOFT,

and soft money hard, presenting a full dish of spoils for the Democrat, with a reform sauce for the Independent. Now that Judge Black is pleased, Gen. Tom Ewing is pleased still more, and John Morrissey's manly bosom swells with pride at the profound statesmanship of his candidate. Compare the two, and tell me which of them has exhibited true moral courage! Let it not be said that Gov. Hayes was fearless only because he did not see the bearing of his utterances. Before his letter of acceptance was published he read it to a friend, and that friend observed: "It is not unlikely, Governor, that what you say there may very much displease some very powerful men in your own party." Add what was the answer? "Yes, I know that as well as any man; but the letter came out as it was written. I think I can support a reformer who has the courage thus to feel and thus to speak."

I have gone into this campaign advocating the election of Hayes with my eyes open. I have certainly not forgotten or thought lightly of the duty I owe to the cause of reform which I have served so long; and thus, standing as I do here before you, mindful of my responsibility,

I DECLARE THIS TO BE MY SETTLED CONVICTION,

and predict with as much assurance as things still to come can be predicted, that Gov. Hayes, if elected to the Presidency, *will* employ every constitutional power of that great office to the utmost extent to carry into practice his programme of civil-service reform to the very letter. He *will* organize his Administration with unswerving devotion to this great end. He *will*, whatever influences he may have to encounter, pursue with unwearying watchfulness all officers of the Government who have betrayed official trust or failed to perform their duties according to the best standard of efficiency. He *will* keep faithful public servants in their offices against all attempts to have them replaced by the political tools or the personal favorites of party leaders. He *will* tell those who claim office on the ground of mere party service, that "inefficiency" and "party service" will not be regarded by him as the only decisive qualifications for public employment. He *will* tell Congressmen who attempt to dictate appointments, that such interference with the appointing power is destructive of the independence and efficiency of the departments of the Government, degrading the character of the service, and will no longer be permitted. He *will* make all Government officers understand that the Civil Service must cease to be a party machinery, that from them partisan service is "neither expected *nor desired*," and that they will have to confine themselves to their official duties as servants of the Government and the people. He *will* establish the rule that removals and appointments in every practicable way, to ascertain the fitness of candidates for places. He *will* employ every legitimate means in his power to induce Congress to perpetuate this reform by legislation in whatever way it may be

POSSIBLE AND NECESSARY.

This is what I am sincerely convinced Gov. Hayes *will* do if elected to the Presidency.

I do not pretend to call Gov. Hayes, as Mr. Tilden recently did by some of his over-poetic friends, "the wisest man in the world." I do not put him in point of courage above all the heroes of antiquity and modern times. I do not predict that, if elected President, he will cure in three months all the ills inmate and complicated in our system, or straight into the milnenium of ideal existence. But he is a man who has nobody to fear, because he has nothing to cover up. He has nobody to reward, because he did not seek the Presidency, and promised nothing. And he has no future favors to ask for, because he has no ambition to serve except to make, as President, his one Administration a blessing to the country and an honor to himself. His reform plan is the ripened result of experience wisely turned to account, of mature reflection, and of an unselfish desire to benefit the people. Behind that plan stands a clear, solid, cultivated intellect, the unconquerable moral force of quiet, persistent energy, and the inviolable pledge of a born gentleman. And I repeat, that plan, as far as the power of the Presidential office goes, he *will* carry out. I speak with confidence, for that confidence is founded upon his word for it. Gov. Hayes has his word for it, the whole American people have his word for it, and, as Gov. Hayes is a man of honor, that word will be kept.

But you may say, "Granting all this, will he be able to carry out his good intentions in the face of the adverse interests and influences in the Republican party which will combine to defeat the contemplated reform?" This also is a legitimate question.

LET US FAIRLY EXAMINE IT.

All those who understand our constitutional system will admit that the President, himself and alone, can do many things toward that end by a simple exercise of the powers of his office. He can, for himself and for the Executive Departments, establish the rule that not party service, but honesty, competency, and fidelity shall be regarded as the only qualifications for nomination or appointment to be considered. He can keep every officer in place who has performed his duties with integrity and efficiency. He can make the officers of the Government understand that the civil service is not to be a party agency, and that they will have to conduct themselves accordingly. He can refuse to be governed by the recommendations of Congressmen who come to him or to the heads of Departments, to dictate appointments. He can, if need be, even without appropriations from Congress, adopt competent modes of ascertaining the fitness of candidates for office, and have them carried out through competent officers in the Departments. All this the President can do in the exercise of the constitutional powers of his office. The only way to effectually defeat him is only with regard to new appointments of a certain class; may be offered by the Senate in refusing to confirm his nominations. But whether a systematic opposition on the part of that body can continue will in a great measure depend upon the spirit animating the elements composing the Administration party, as well as the drift of public opinion generally. Of that, more hereafter.

It is evident, however, that the task of inaugurating a genuine reform of the civil service the President is the natural leader, and that much of it he can accomplish, for the time being at least, without the aid, and even against the opposition, of Congress. It may be objected that Gen. Grant once desired to reform the civil service in this wise, but that he had to succumb to the opposition of his own party in Congress.

I KNOW SO; BUT IT HAS NOT TO SUCCUMB.

If President Grant had strongly desired to reform the civil service within the reach of his constitutional powers, he could have done it. I go farther, and say, had he insisted upon that reform, in good faith, he would have had a strong force in Congress to support him, and, if that had been insufficient, he could have appealed to the intelligent masses of the Republican party and the patriotic opinion of the country generally, and they would have sustained him. The true cause of his failure was that he never seems to have appreciated what a genuine reform of the civil service consists in; that he had other things far more warmly at heart than that reform, and that he was in no small degree unwilling he availed himself of the opposition of the politicians in Congress to drop the whole scheme. That is the truth of history, and I venture to say there is scarcely a well-informed man in the country who questions it.

Do not understand me, however, as underestimating the strength of the influences inside of the Republican party, which, in case of the election of Gov. Hayes, will conspire and co-operate to defeat the success of genuine reform. I know them well, and indulge in no delusion with regard to them. No sooner will the new President begin his work than many of those who helped the spoils either for their own support or as a means of political management, will rally in force to hamper and cripple him. The force will be strong and very determined. The pressure brought to bear upon the President will be tremendous. It will be represented to him that no party can live without public plunder, and that the abolition of the spoils system will lead to the downfall of the Republic. From flattery to threats, from private appeals to open demonstrations of hostility in Congress, every means will be employed to induce him to break his word. And that opposition will be directed by able leaders, experienced in the rude resources of political warfare. No, I do not underestimate it, for I know it but too well.

AND WHAT WILL THE NEW PRESIDENT HAVE TO

OPPOSE TO SUCH AN ONSET?

In the first place, the good faith and firm resolution of an honest purposed. To the politicians, high and low, who will come to cajole or to coerce him, he can present his letter of acceptance, and say, "This I have solemnly promised to the American people, and as a man of my word and honor, who is mindful of his duty to render his best service to his country, and who will not leave a disgraced name to his children, this promise I can and shall not break. It will be fulfilled to the letter." And this, fellow-citizens, is what I am convinced that Rutherford B. Hayes will do. But his own good faith will not be his only bulwark of resistance. No sooner will he have pronounced the word of honest resolution, than it will become evident that the President does not stand alone. The very conflict surrounding him will raise up for him a host of friends. The best elements, the intelligent and patriotic masses of his party, will at once be at his side. Do you doubt it? Let me address a question of some importance to you, and especially to my Independent friends, and ask you to answer it candidly: When you think of a great effort like this, which runs straight against the lower instincts of the politician and appeals to the enlightened intelligence and moral sentiment of the people for aid, to what side will you look for the men of that enlightened intelligence and moral sentiment to fight for such a reform in good faith and with unselfish devotion? Let your own experience speak. You, my Independent friends, most justly condemn the abuses that have crept into the Republican party, as I certainly have very frankly and unsparingly condemned them heretofore and

MEAN TO DO SO HEREAFTER.

And yet, looking calmly at things as they are, you will be obliged to admit that an overwhelming majority of the men who with head and heart would aid in the establishment of such reforms are in the Republican and not in the Democratic ranks. It was that element in the Republican party which first put forth the demand of civil-service reform, and obliged even the present Administration to make an apparent attempt in that direction. It is true, that element has been overshadowed in the party by official influence and the despotic power of mercenary organization. But it is there now, as it was there in the old anti-slavery days. Will not that element at once rally with renewed strength around the President, as soon as he lifts his hand for the work of reform, to support him with its whole power? Aye, and it will be stronger than ever, not only as the advocate of a good cause before the patriotic public opinion of the country, but stronger also in working efficiency, because it will march under the open, honest, and powerful leadership of the Executive head of the Republic. But still more. Not only will the President have the strong aid and support of that great element in his party, but his very effort to establish thorough reform will strip the opposing forces of their most dangerous influence.

LET THE WORD GO FORTH

from the Executive chair that the civil service shall and will no longer be a party machine; that the officers of the Government are desired by the President to attend to their official duties only, and not to serve as party tools; that the tenure of the office will depend upon his official conduct alone, and no longer be at the mercy of this or that Congressman or party leader; that the offices in this or that district or State will no longer be wielded by this or that party satrap, or made local politics as with an iron rod; but that they will be given or taken away by the Government itself for the sole benefit of the public interest—let that word go forth from the highest place, so that all the world may know it, and every effort to create such a change that public opinion will sustain the President, and the reform will become such, can well understand it—and I ask you soberly to consider what the effect will be. What will become of that power of the party leaders whose greatness consisted only in their possession of the Government patronage; whose influence was formidable only because at their very frown every place-man within their reach had to tremble; because their very nod could make the head of every officer not subservient to their will fly into the basket; because every applicant for place, every seeker of favor, had to inquire about their very whims with fawning anxiety?

THE TREMOR OF THEIR THUNDERBOLTS

will quickly pass away. Every honest public servant will remember that he has a conscience, a manhood of his own; that he is no man's man, and that his honor, as well as his prosperity, will be best promoted by being no man's man, but a faithful and efficient servant of the Government and the people. It will be like a second emancipation of the slaves. The civil service will no longer be what it now is, in many places, a combination of obsequious courtiers and trembling sycophants, but of men who dare to respect themselves, and whose moral aspirations will be lifted up by that very self-respect. Every honest and efficient officer will, in his own interest, become a strident friend of the reformed system himself. Then those party influences which oppose true reform will be stripped of their most dangerous sting. Congressmen and party leaders, no longer able to use the patronage to build up their power, will have to fall back upon their character, their principles, and their ability to sustain themselves in public life, which, on the whole, will vastly improve the breed; and it will fall out, also, that the parties can live without the spoils, and be all the better for it.

That such a policy will displease many Republican politicians, I have no doubt; so much better will it

PLEASE THE HONEST REPUBLICAN MASSES.

That it will be bitterly opposed in the Congress to be elected this year is not improbable; but that will not defeat the reform. Let the first Congress under the new Administration ever so insidiously endeavor to bring Gov. Hayes to his knees, and refuse all friendly legislation, yet there is not the end. I have already shown how much the President alone can accomplish by the exercise of his constitutional powers, and if Congress refuses to aid and perpetuate the reform by such legislative measures as may be necessary, let the President appeal to the good sense and patriotism of the people. In an election held without the civil service as a party question, such an appeal will scarcely remain without a response.

I, therefore, declare this to be my honest conviction, not only that Gov. Hayes, as a man of patriotism and integrity, will, if elected, use the Presidential office to the very best of its using all the constitutional powers of his office to carry out to the letter the programme put forth by himself, but that, powerful as the opposition he will have to encounter may be, the chances strongly are in favor of the success and lasting establishment of the reformed system, sustained as it will be by the best elements of the Republican party and a patriotic public opinion.

Indeed, when examining the relative positions taken by the two candidates for the Presidency, and the prospects they open to us, the objections of Gov. Hayes seem to be utterly at a loss to discover a flaw in the systematic plan of reform he has to establish. They find themselves forced back upon the small expedient of discrediting his intentions. "Gov. Hayes," they say, "cannot be in earnest with this plan, for if he were believed to be in earnest there would be a multitude of Republican politicians who would rather see their candidate defeated than such a reform succeed." There may be such Republicans. But,

GOV. HAYES' OWN WORDS,

publicly spoken, warrants me in telling you that he is in earnest, and compromisingly in earnest. If there were Republicans who would try to defeat him for that reason, I am confident it would not change by position. Gov. Hayes will ever be proud to have stood up for so good a cause, and would rather be defeated as its faithful champion, than succeed by betraying it. But now I ask you, my Independent friends, if that cause is so good that the spoils politicians would fear the success more even than the failure of his party, is not there, for you, as sincere friends of reform, every reason to desire and work for its triumph? Consider calmly the candor and circumstance surrounding us, carefully weighing every probability, and feeling the necessity of thorough and lasting reform, is it possible that you should hesitate in your choice? Can you fail to see that there is a battle of the worlds of your efforts, here the line of advance towards the objects which, as true reformers, you must hold highest? A change! is your cry. Yes, a change! I mine. But do you not, with me, insist upon a change that promises the prospect of lasting improvement? Is a change of parties all you want, whatever the consequence? If you are in earnest, you will want more: you will want a change in the very being, in the nature of methods.

That is the great thing needful. But in the success of Hayes, not that of Tilden, will you find it. Can you doubt, then, that a change to Hayes will be a greater and much more wholesome change than that to Tilden? Why, the whole issue of Tilden's A change from Republican to Democratic spoils is politics. What is a change to Hayes? A change from the spoils system to a true reform of the civil service and the overthrow of machine politics. That is the prediction I make, with confidence I look into the future to see it verified. Can the duty of sincere friends of reform be doubtful? I at least see mine as clearly as ever, and to the last will I perform it.

An effort is being made to convict these Independents, and especially the members of

THE MAY CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK,

who think and act as I do, of inconsistency because we support Gov. Hayes, although that Conference did at that time not consider him a desirable candidate. Those efforts trouble me little. I do not belong to that class of great minds who think that the cosmic order will relapse into chaos if they are damaged in their appearance of perfect consistency. In my poor opinion, the most important question is, not whether I appear strictly consistent, but the question is, How are we to act in order to render the best service we can to the country? But it so happens in this case that neither myself nor that overwhelming majority of the May Conference who to-day support Gov. Hayes will be called inconsistent by candid men. I speak with perfect frankness to them. Things have not developed themselves as I and many others desired three months ago. We hoped for the nomination of Mr. Bristow, who stood before the country as the recognized leader of the reform movement.

I may say here, if other gentlemen, with whom in many things I agreed, proclaimed the alternative,

"BRISTOW OR TILDEN,"

never agreed with them on that. Some of the reasons I have already given. I may add that Gov. Tilden's untiring, extensive, and complicated efforts to obtain the nomination for the Presidency were not calculated to increase my confidence in his mission as a reformer, and in the results which would develop themselves after his election. Well, our hope for the nomination of Mr. Bristow was disappointed. Why had we desired it? Not because of personal friendship for Mr. Bristow, but because his nomination itself would have been a triumph of the reform idea, and because his public conduct guaranteed a policy in accordance with it. Of the policy represented by him a thorough reform of the civil service and a speedy return to specie payments formed the principal features. These were after all the true ends we had in view, and their realization the real object of our endeavors. And now, when a candidate stands before us whose nomination was indeed not in itself a conspicuous triumph of our ideas, but who opens to us in the most courageous and positive manner a clear prospect of the attainment of the same great ends of which Mr. Bristow had appeared as the representative,—shall we then refuse him our support? Would it be consistent to run away from the cause of true reform, merely because the name of its representative is not Bristow? Are we little children to abandon our great ends in the most serious struggles of life as soon as their accomplishment appears, although the same in essence, in a garb different from that which we had imagined?

But you say Gov. Hayes was included in a class of candidates whom the Conference pronounced in its address unfit for support. Aye, and what now? I have more than once addressed to the conscience of dissatisfied Independents, without ever receiving an answer, this question. Had the May Conference been asked, Can we support a candidate who, known as an honorable man, will show after his nomination the courage to issue a manifest which in its demands for reform contains the sharpest criticism of existing abuses, solemnly pledges the candidate to the best reform programme that can be devised, and defies by its precise propositions all the vicious party influences we condemn, in every way giving the surest guarantee of good faith—if that question had been put to the Conference, what member of it would have said: "We can not support him?" Probably not one. Certainly not I. True, that case was not foreseen, but it has happened. There it is, and we have to deal with it. Shall we now again, like little children, say, because that case was not foreseen, therefore it does not concern us, although it may offer an opportunity to attain our real objects? What consistency is that?

I APPEAL TO YOUR CONSCIENCES,

my Independent friends who have gone to the other side. If you should succeed, by combining with the Democrats, in defeating Gov. Hayes and putting a man upon the market successfully at 4½ per cent interest, and upon undoubted security money can be borrowed at as low a rate of interest certainly as was paid in our most prosperous times, if money could be made to grow on bushes or be had for the asking, it would not be worth any more than anything else that grows on bushes or can be had for the asking. Air and water are more precious than money, even though gold and silver. Then you will feel in your glory of consistency! But no, gentlemen, you will not have been consistent. An independent, profound, and broad conception of great objects, among which stood first true reform and a sound financial policy.

You will have abandoned those great objects when you had an opportunity effectively to serve them. True consistency it is always to hold the right, zealously to seek the right, and, under any name and any change of circumstances, faithfully to stand by the right. Here we have a candidate at last who openly before all the world with with defiant courage occupies the platform we have so long; and almost hopelessly, been struggling for; and now should we turn our backs upon him, should we now betray our cause when a faithful, united effort can make it triumph?

I speak with feeling, for I have been long and with earnest sincerity in this struggle. It has been said of me that I have done something to wake up the popular conscience against the prevailing demoralization. If that be so, I am proud of it.

IT WAS THE OBJECT OF MY ENDEAVORS.

But that duty is not all fulfilled. Now is the time to lift up our judgment to the level of the awakened conscience. Let us take care that the reformatory spirit now alive and capable of greater achievement do not run out in a mere change of parties and persons, to stand still before the citadel of the evils which have so long afflicted and degraded us. Who knows what it will require from the gloom of a new discouragement if now it exhausts itself in misdirected and fruitless efforts! We have, indeed, a great opportunity before us, an opportunity like that of the dispersion of the demoralizing habits of forty years have loaded upon our political life; an opportunity to lead our Government back to the noble principles and practice of the great and wise founders of the Republic, whose virtues we are so eloquent in praising, and whose example we have been so slow to follow.

This is the year of great memories. In magnificent palaces we have laid before the world the wonders of our skill, the fruits of our inventive genius, and the astounding results of our skill and industry. And certainly we have gained the admiration of all beholders. But, great and lasting as the admiration thus gained may be, far greater still in the esteem of mankind, and far more lasting in the gratitude of our own prosperity, will be an honest and decisive blow now struck for the restoration of that virtue and purity of Government which, after all, is the only security, the only highest glory of a free people. The year of the great anniversary cannot be more truly honored than by the triumph of *so noble an effort*.

At the St. Nicholas this evening Mr. Schurz was serenaded. He made a brief speech in response.

NEWTON BOOTH.

HIS VIEWS ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 31.—This city has the honor of being the birthplace of the Hon. Newton Booth, the famous California Senator and ex-Governor, who was elected to the United States Senate as an Independent, but who has enrolled himself under the banner of Hayes and Wheeler, believing that in the success of the Republican ticket lies the highest and best good of the nation. Senator Booth delivered a speech here to-night to a very large audience, at whose hands he received a most flattering reception. He spoke as follows:

THE SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I esteem it a happy coincidence that I am to address you for the first time on a political subject at the home of my boyhood and early manhood, at the old homestead, on this very spot which is endeared to me by many of the fondest recollections and most precious associations of my life. Standing on this spot, in the presence of so many old friends and neighbors, for whose long continued kindness my heart overflows with gratitude, I shall not dare to speak as a partisan, as I should fail if I did. I shall not speak as a partisan, but only endeavor to give some of the reasons which control my political action in the presence of the immediate occasion.

Under the circumstances, I trust that a few words of personal explanation will not be deemed egotistic.

It is known to you all that I was nominated as a candidate for Vice-President of the United States by the National Convention of the Independent party, which met at Indianapolis in May. This high compliment was as unexpected as it was undeserved. I have seen it stated in some of the public prints here that I was guilty of the courtesy of not acknowledging it. That is not true. I could not but be grateful for so distinguished a mark of respect. My declination was communicated to the Committee shortly on the receipt of the official notification of my nomination. At their suggestion it was not to be made public until after the vacancy was filled, and since then it has ceased to be a matter of public interest. This statement is due to myself here, where I have many personal friends who are identified with the Independent party. My nomination. I presume was on account of my opinions on the subject of national finance as published in the Springfield *Republican* last January. Those opinions I have not changed. They were put forth as suggestions not of inflation, but of resumptions and a reduction of the interest on the public debt. They only mean a change in form, and they are all original. In that I was no exception to the general rule.

I suppose if I should throw a stone into this audience at random no one has the very best plan that ever was invented for supplying currency, for resuming specie payment, and paying the public debt, most of you would dodge. Some of you out of an affected modesty may keep your plans secret, but you know you have them, and sometime hide under they will out. It is best they should "out." Let us have full, free, candid discussion, the true plan will eventually appear and Aaron's serpent will swallow all the other serpents. Of course that will be yours, but you must hide your plan for this is a wicked and perverse generation. It has not yet got out of the wilderness. Now, there is this to be said of all the various plans and suggestions on this subject. Differing so much in details and expectations of results, the hardest of hard-money men and the softest of the soft upon a candid comparison will find their principal difference is about methods and not about general principles. Both will agree that the currency of the country ought to be gold and silver; both will agree that in this commercial age and country some form of credit will circulate as money. We shall have United States notes or bank-notes. Both will agree further that the best bank-notes we have ever had are secured by Government bonds. They will also be very likely to agree that if the Government could furnish the whole circulation without danger of arbitrary inflation or contraction that would be desirable. They will also agree that in order to maintain a stability of value in paper currency there must be some method of redemption. It is a matter of surprise little difference of opinion exists in the plans of redemption. The late Secretary of the Treasury recommended in his last annual report that he should be allowed to fund $3,000,000 of greenbacks per month until by a reduction of their volume they should appreciate to par with gold. This would have been contraction, it is true. But the "greenback" men are in favor of allowing the holders of United States notes to fund them into inter-convertible bonds. Now this option of conversion is worth something or nothing. If nothing, of course the measure would be futile. If something, conversions would be made and it would result in contraction. If the contraction should be too rapid, so that "the volume of our currency should not be equal to the wants of business," if money should be in demand so that the holder of a 3.65 gold bond could make more than that with money, it would take his bond to the Treasury and get currency for it. Under the Secretary's plan, if there should be a demand for more currency, the banks would deposit additional bonds with the United States Treasury and issue more notes. Again, I do not think the principle of inflation in either of these plans it is in the latter, for in the first the bonds surrendered cease to bear interest; in the latter, the bond deposited does not bear interest, and whatever profit there is in circulation is an inducement to the banker to make it as large as practicable. Again, one plan of resumption is to sell bonds from time to time and place the gold in the Treasury to redeem greenbacks when presented. The greenback men say, when the holder of a United States note presents it for redemption, give him the bond and let him sell it or keep it. The greenback men are in favor of a currency issued wholly by the Government. There are very few hard-money men who will not admit that the Government should supply a part.

It is not my intention to discuss the relative merit of these plans. I have long been of opinion that the Government could issue a long fund inter-convertible with currency, interest payable in gold, at a lower rate of interest than any other description, and that through the instrumentality of such a bond the volume of currency would be self-regulating, and would be supplied with less friction than through the more complicated machinery of banks of issue. The gain would be in a reduction of the interest the Government would be compelled to pay. I do not see how it would make money more abundant, for any one who has a Government bond can get money for it now. Whoever expects through this or any other instrumentality that money is to be made abundant so that it can be earned without toil, and secured without frugality, is doomed to disappointment. Individuals may get rich by a fortunate accident under any system, but communities can only grow in wealth and prosperity by labor and economy. With these, and with fair natural advantages, their prosperity cannot be long retarded. The seasons of speculative excitement when everybody seems to get rich by buying wild lands, town lots, fancy stocks, and discounting the future are uniformly followed by depressions—when fictitious values vanish like fairy gold, real values are depreciated, and labor has to bear the double burden of paying for past imprudence and present support. In fact resort it is labor which pays the whole debt of society. There is no legerdemain in finance, no magic in law, no Aladdin's lamp even in invention by which we can escape the primal sentence: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou earn thy bread." Whenever a community attempts to make a short cut to prosperity, it will realize the truth of the old proverb and find the longest way round.

There are those who recall the business activity and apparent pecuniary prosperity of the country during the War and a few years succeeding it, who believe that this could be restored by some legislative scheme for issuing more money. These mistake cause for effect. It is a common and insidious error. In this country, so rich in natural resources, and so intimate in its connection with the civilized world, it is the contraction of business that contracts the money in circulation, and not the contraction of money which contracts business. Values fall first. To-day when business is so stagnant, property is so low, the Government is putting a loan upon the market successfully at 4½ per cent interest, and upon undoubted security money can be borrowed at as low a rate of interest certainly as was paid in our most prosperous times. If money could be made to grow on bushes or be had for the asking, it would not be worth any more than anything else that grows on bushes or can be had for the asking. Air and water are more precious than money, even though gold and silver. You suppose the water is flowing in full torrent beneath the bridge. Ice breaks above, and you learn that silently and unseen the river has shrunken to its channel.

I am perhaps wearying your patience, and disappointing those who want a political speech six nights in the week, but I find the feeling so prevalent that what is called "good times" can be legislated into existence by an act of Congress, and that fiush times, high prices, and a demand for labor can be produced arbitrarily by increasing the volume of currency, without the conditions which make the increased demand necessary, that you must pardon me if I proceed still further on this subject.

It is a common expression that currency ought to be equal to the wants of business. Of coarse it ought. But it does not follow that everybody should have all the money he wants. To-day, being very moderate, might only want a hundred thousand, or five hundred thousand, or perchance a million each, but there are communities where they are so greedy they would take five times as much, and money would become so plenty it would not be worth the cost of the paper and nails. Business may be depressed by many causes so that it will not want money, but an abundance of "currency" will not create that kind of business which in the end is profitable to a community.

If a certain railroad is projected here to build another railroad to Indianapolis, while the road was building business would be increased, and there would be an increased amount of money in circulation, but the moment it was completed, it should fail to pay running expenses, all the capital invested in it would be a loss, and it would have been just as well for the community, economically considered, if all the laborers employed in the construction had been settled down in idleness, and all the iron and ties had been heaped up in piles.

A great deal of the depression now experienced is the result of building railroads in advance of the business, extravagant expenditures, and the aid of State, county, and municipal bonds. We are meeting now the draft which was drawn upon the future then. We can make money in circulation abundant now by repeating that experience, but we should only postpone the evil day and add to it new calamity.

It was my fortune (or misfortune) to be a resident of Sacramento when that city was destroyed by fire in November, 1852. In the excitement of the occasion, in the speculations and contracts in which rises above calamity, we felt richer in town lots immediately after the fire than we did in lots and buildings before. The delusion did not last. If a large portion of your beautiful city should be destroyed by fire to-night, men would mortgage their lots to rebuild, and while the building was going on, money would be plenty, business active, labor employed. When the mortgages should be come due, the actual extent of the loss could be realized. There used to be a proverb that a war and a fire made good times. But I do not know that any one ever advocated the burning of towns and inciting of wars for the sake of the "good times." Occasionally there is a time of real benefit, when it destroys some old rookery which has no actual value and stands in the way of advancing improvement. The gain of our Civil War was that it destroyed forever an institution as old as history, which was in the way of progress, and which stood in the way to build upon a foundation firm as the rocks a temple consecrated to equal rights, dedicated to freedom.

I turn aside for a moment to remark that it is a sad commentary upon our civilization and social organization that living as we do in a world where there is so much to be done to make it beautiful and fruitful, so much for man, that the very instructions of war and fire could ever seem to be blessings by giving labor an opportunity to earn its daily bread. How vast the labor which has been employed to restore what has been devastated by war and destroyed by fire. The property in the United States, the whole wealth, including lands, averages something less than $1,000 to each inhabitant. That average would be a liberal estimate for the civilized world. I trust you agree with me. But you are doomed to certain disappointments if you believe that money would be more abundant under the inter-convertible system than under the banking, or that any magical change will be wrought in the habits of the industries, and general prosperity of the country. I confess with candor that I believe the plan has excited suspicion by the great expectations and visionary promises of many of the advocates. I think it will grow in public favor by candid examination and intelligent discussion. It is quite certain that this and other questions of fiscal policy and general administration will not receive the candid and intelligent consideration which the important demands, while the Democratic party, as a distinct political organization, claims the right to administer the Government by virtue of its past character and services, and the necessities of the hour. Therefore the Democratic party ought to be destroyed. I know that party contains many good men, sincere, ability and patriotism, whose highest aspirations and sincerest patriotisms are held in check by the strong thralldom of party discipline. Therefore the Democratic party ought to be destroyed.

Political institutions are not for a day, or a year, or a Presidential term. We fondly hope American institutions are for all time. Political parties are not accidents. They have a deeper significance than the professions and promises of their public men. If they have any vitality they are moral forces with governing ideas and sentiments which control their conduct. If we would understand these forces, if we would comprehend these ideas and calculate their direction we must look beneath the platform, which may be but a bid for votes, to the history of the party where its principles are revealed. So studying the Democratic party we find it the same it was in 1860-'64-'68-'72 unchanged, unregenerated, unrepentant, therefore I think it ought to be destroyed.

I confess, without shame, that I have longed for the day when the political organizations of this country should not perpetuate, even by their names, the memories of our Civil War—when the dimensions of the War, its passions and hatreds should be buried with the dead—when its awful destruction of life should be remembered as a common sorrow, a necessary sacrifice, an expiatory offering made to freedom and union, which no statesmanship could avert, in a conflict of ideas which was inevitable. But I have a deep and abiding sense that while the Democratic party maintains its political organizations, perpetuates its old traditions, insists upon coming into power, triumphant, with music playing, banners flying, exulting in all it has done, regretting all that it has failed to prevent, the Republican party can no more afford to disband, to relax its high purpose or great endeavor, than the Union army could afford to lay down its arms in the presence of the armed hosts of the Rebellion.

Whatever may be our individual aspirations, whether we like it or dislike it, the present political contest is between the Republican and Democratic parties. The contest is for the administration of the Federal Government. It is a great stake,—great on account of its power and patronage, greater on account of its moral prestige as the declaration of the will of the American people, and transcendant in its importance in determining the general principles and policy of the Government of a Republic destined in the near future to become the greatest political power in the world. There is no third choice,—no middle ground. Which is the party of ideas, of progress, of patriotism? Which looks aloft for the principles of its guidance, and takes its reckoning by the stars?

Both parties promise reform. There never has been a time when both parties did not promise reform, and there never has been a time, and never will be one, while human nature remains the same, that reforms will not be possible and necessary. In determining the value of these promises, character must be taken into account. Now, without any pharisaism whatever,—without claiming that a line draws between the two parties would be simply a separation of the sheep from the goats,—admitting there are good and bad elements in both, you do not believe that in intelligence, ability, patriotism, public virtue, and private character, the Republican party would suffer by the comparison. Try the question by the history of your own city, county, State, or of the whole country, which party is the representative of the heart and conscience of the nation? in whose hands is its honor safest, its welfare most secure? Which is the most intolerant of fraud?

The success of the Democratic party means more than the control of the Federal Administration. It means a powerful influence exerted in every State, county, and school district. Now, there are certain general principles and outlines of policy, which people, by tacit consent, have agreed to be recognized and pursued. Among these are that the Government in all its various departments, general, State, and municipal, should be economically administered, not to confer places and honors, but as the common guardian of all, its whole power pledged to each for the enjoyment of his own.

There should be no toleration of fraud, or of its apologists.

That there shall be such a reform of the civil service that fitness shall be the highest recommendation for appointment to office.

That all men shall be free in their religious belief and observances.

That there shall be no division of the public school fund, the schools supported by taxation in whole or in part shall be free from sectarian bias or control, and shall be ample for the elementary instruction of all children.

That the public debt shall be honestly paid. No part of the debt assumed, and that no compensation be made for the emancipation of slaves.

That the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, by which freedom is made universal and equality before the law secured, shall remain undisturbed as a part of the organic law of the land.

That this nation shall be known and recognized everywhere as the representative of liberty and equality, the asylum of humanity.

If there be a general concurrence of sentiment in favor of this brief outline of policy, the practical question before the people in every important election is, Through which party can it be best ascertained as a matter of fact? It is a question of profession—that exists nowhere. It is a question of choice. In this instance it answers itself. And let me say here that the moral effect of a Presidential election as a general expression of public opinion, as to the comparative importance and importance than the present success of any measure advocated by either.

There is no danger of the re-establishment of slavery, but whatever of its spirit and teachings survive in the South will find its strength. There is no danger in our generation of an armed attempt to destroy the Union, but whatever of discontent there is with the Union re-established on the basis of freedom and equal rights is represented in the Democratic party, and it can only be by its being destroyed. Its acquiesces in the results of the War. Acquiesce is a good word. George III. acquiesced in American independence! It acquiesces in the victory for the right. It acquiesces in emancipation, in the restored Union, and universal freedom. It acquiesces in the amendments to the Constitution, which are the charters of freedom and union. There is a difference, my friends, between lip-service and heart-service. The representative who a few years ago and to-day the spirit which maketh alive; between saying, "The lines are hard, but it is so written," and that rejoicing shout, "Before over the wall it was it was true, therefore it is so written." The New party does not "acquiesce." Those words are its trophies. It achieved them through trials, agitation and suffering. They are red with the blood of its martyrs, and it is prepared to defend them against all comers, in whatever name, with life, fortune, and honor.

Now, my friends, let me ask you in candor, if the Rebellion had succeeded, the Confederacy been established, and the present Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President had gone down to history in the office, could one utterance of theirs in their Northern homes have been quoted to prevent any Confederate from voting for them? Would not their Northern record have made them a very eligible Confederate candidate for the highest offices in the Southern Confederacy?

When the great trial came which searched the hearts of this people, in that supreme moment of our history when the instinct of patriotism was a higher and truer guide than philosophy, when the great idea of country came down like a revelation of love, Gov. Tilden took down the Constitution to see if he could find in its written words any warrant for the existence of the nation among the powers of the world. He examined it though he were trying to find a flaw in a criminal statute, to ascertain if he had a country. The idea of a country whose living presence is in the heart of a patriotic people never dawned on his calculating and metaphysical mind. He analyzed sentences, hunted among nouns and pronouns, adverbs and prepositions; among commas and periods, colons and semicolons. To think of it—the character and existence of a nation, and whether it should meet armed rebellion with sovereign power, was a matter of punctuation. Our destiny hung upon a semicolon. At last he reached a conclusion—hear it, ye stars! The Union was "federative in character or don't know whether that is copulative or disjunctive, whether it is to be, to do, or to suffer, imperfect or pluperfect, past, present, or to come; I don't know whether the mood, tense, or voice is active. I don't think it is anything to live for, or to die for. I do not think the color-sergeant from Otter Creek, who left the home of his childhood to join Company "C," to follow it through march and battle, in sickness and suffering, in peril and privation and danger; who stood with his comrades in the front of the battle, joined them in the charge upon the batteries that blazed with the fires of hell; who had delivered his colors, standard and all, in the grip of death, as the darkness of death sank upon his eyes,—I do not believe his soul went out to the unknown with the aspiration, "God save the federative agency." What is our country? It is not the land, the sea, the air, the mountains, the rivers, the people, their history and laws. It is something more than all these. It is a bright ideal, a living presence in the heart, whose destruction would rob the earth of its beauty, the stars of their glory, the sun of its brightness, life of its sweetness, love of its joy.

My countrymen, cherish this ideal. It will exalt you as you exalt it. Make it your cloud by day, your pillar of fire by night. Follow where it leads. Enlarge your horizon. Take counsel of the dead. No martyr ever died in the conflict of ideas, which is one of the conditions of human progress, but pleads for the cause consecrated by his blood. Strive to pierce the future; listen to the foot-fall of coming generations. No child is to be born on earth but has an interest in the cause of liberty and equality. Rise to the height of a great occasion. Hear the voice of the ages. Take your

was small comfort the anti-
however, for Kelly made all
ped all the appla see.

DELEGATES
to-night, and go home to begin
ign at once. They are exult-
ink New York is now sure for

OUTLOOK.
really what is cared for,
to Samuel J. not hav-
mildness, and being in
that accoded Seymour,
for, for love of power,
y will swallow its prejudices
his words this morning. The
thorough and hot work, and
mass of Liberal Republicans
tance than any other single
cannot possibly be elected
d that help promises to se
cially himself admitted.
Associated Press.
Aug. 31.—The Democratic
embled this morning. The
acceptance of his nomination
great applause.
e proceeded to nominate a
, and the names of Messrs.
n S. Potter, and Manton Mar-
Finally Lieut.-Gov. Dor-
ated by acclamation. De Witt
for Electors-at-Large, vice
Earle for Judge of the Court
A. Ogden for Canal Commis-
H. Anderson for State Prison

DE-LINATION FINAL.
Gov. Seymour, at 12 o'clock
ed Judge Gray, President of
ention, at Saratoga:
tuents which I cannot over-
ored to honor, the nomination
to be a candidate for any office.
either not received or was not
morning a committee from the
pon Mr. Seymour, and the
ht before was repeated. The
to-day to Saratoga, and Mr.
mittee, said to the Conven-
rty to assure you that, under
tances attending the nomina-
feel constrained to obey the
who have so often honored

es greeted this announcement,
on is stated to be as follows:
no way qualified his positive
nomination for Governor. His
, and will not be reconsidered.
to the use of his name.
of the Convention leaves it
ittee to fill the vacancy. It is
ion will be filled by some one
all the interests in the party.
SS COMMENTS.
31.—The *Tribune* says edi-

Tilden could control yesterday's
orts leave it uncertain whether
or whether it only followed the
of John Morrissey and Tim Camp-
ush for Seymour.
e point of view, the nomination
e is the very strongest that
e Seymour is unquestionably the
opular man. For half a genera-
ood of the Democracy,
e highest dignity, has led them in
triumphs, and has throughout
secondary or all associated or
ate esteem of his party. No other
d such weight to the Democratic
e could have such enthusiastic
Seymour will bring to the Demo-
Morgan brings to the Republic-
enthusiasm which no Republi-
mocrat in the State could argue.
nomination as regarded from the
view. But there is another side to
mocrats enough in New York to
must be elected, if elected at all,
is Seymour the man to get that

al says:
ry is as barren of men as it is of
the Democratic party which
the records of any party in the
tives of the New York Democracy
Id so eminently unfit to run one
d nominate for Governor with the
ess. This nomination, in spite of
es, is a failure, and the man who
is identified with all that the
regard with pride in their past
their future, cannot but sense a
it shows how hollow is the pre-
Tilden and reform has any power
ubstance among the Democracy
and on how slender a basis rests
was created by Tilden's money-
ay with their exhaustion.

UISIANA.
ECTIONEERING BULLETINS.
31.—The Sheriff and posse
the pursuit of the murderer
ey tracked the tracks of his
miles, and then lost track.
slewer to the pursuer. It is
he murder was the result of an
derer took Plantation Lane in
ove had seen the man, and
danger. He will be buried

house of Capt. Cham-
nine miles below
The family had come to the
e for security, leaving a white
in charge of the premises.
on a gallery, when a cap
. He arose, when there fol-
of a gun and his chair and the
lled with buckshot. Perkins
rened the men, who fled up
tion. No one hurt. A freed-
rehensive, but proceeding

LINOIS.
ONMOUTH.
atch to The Tribune.
Aug. 31.—The Republicans
of it. In the morning a splen-
, was successfully raised.
M. Cullom and the Hon. J. K.
y were met at the depot by
dent of the Hayes and Wheel-
ective Committee, consisting
. Hardin, Capt. Turnbull,
, with a fine band of music,
the principal streets of the
dsomely entertained at the
It was the intention of the
ments to have held a mass-
Park, and the people were
mbers from all parts of the
ing indicated a large and
a tremendous storm of
ning the air with dust, drove
Park into Union Hall. The
d here at once, when the
g of J. L. Dryden, Col.
W. Matthews, and J. A.
effect "Hayes is the Man."
then introduced to
h had now filled the
Edsall. Mr. Edsall spoke
earnestness, and drove home
s and facts. Mr. Edsall
ing the Republican School of
would probably when they
h for reform as would be ac-
ocratic party if they should
old the reins of our Govern-

following extract from the
be said showed the clear
party in their attempts in
egro of the ballot:
be settled, at much cost, in
rid of the negro a voter!
ver less dispatch, he will be
ent of politics. What men of
parade of religious or moral con-
quickly to the consideration
of politics with the least con-
sal go, and there is no profit in
der of his going.
splendid Monmouth Band,
The Tilden Barber-Shop,"

illom then was introduced.
nearly two weeks daily.
nearly two hours with a
the Republican ticket they
received with great enthu-

in this part of the State,
d Edsall, is waking up the
e Independents have come
n party. The Republican
this fall may be set down

LENA.
ch to The Tribune.
.—An enthusiastic Repub-
at the headquarters of the
ab last evening. Stirring
John Lorrain, President of
mmons, of Clinton, Iowa,
for the Legislature; the
d J. Fawcett, Esq. A grand
Hayes and Wheeler Minute
the evening, and the scene
was animating in the ex-
lendidly organized in this
at the entire county, and
ing with a will, and
n their ticket shall be left
aber next. The best mate-
n called to the front, and
are certain to be elected,
ler, and the State ticket as
ssing majority. This is no
uth, in the light of current

VILLE.
to The Tribune.
31.—Senator John A. Lo-
t. A large delegation of
him at the depot upon his
was coming salutes were
tery. In the evening Capts.
ress and Wheeler Guards es-
coln Hall, where he spoke
liences that ever assembled
as one sea of human faces.
ded. The aisles, doorways,
ce were crowded. Hun-
gentlemen were turned
into the house. While
sive, yet few went away.
ed. At the mention of
hall resounded with deaf-
ral assaulted the Demo-
he ardor and energy that
Peachtree Creek, he led
lenites to avenge the death

WOOD.
to The Tribune.
.—Cullom and Edsall are
l at the depot by the Com-

mittee of Reception, C. Bute, and J. B. Seifeld. In the evening an open air meeting was held, presided over by the Hon. James Martin. The people listened out well and gave the closest attention while Cullom and Edsall addressed them. The Monmouth Glee Club did good service with their original campaign songs. Kirkwood is a live, wide-awake town.

BLOOMINGTON.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 31.—The Hon. A. E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, spoke at Phenix Hall here to-night to a fair audience of Democrats and Republicans.

Judge Tipton will address the people of Bloomington some time next week. He is the Republican candidate for Congress.

JOLIET.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 31.—At the fair-grounds to-day there were five entries in the 3:20 race for a purse of $100, best three in five. Frank Leslie, owned by R. Carr, of Morris, took the money. Time, 3:00, 3:00, and 2:55.

For the 2:40 race for a purse of $200, there were four horses entered. Four heats were trotted, the race being won by Lexington, owned by William Dingley, of Joliet. Time and distance were waived in this race.

FOR CONGRESS.

TEXAS.
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—J. W. Throckmorton and R. Q. Mills have been nominated for re-election to Congress in their respective districts in Texas.

NINTH MICHIGAN.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 31.—The Democrats of the Second Congressional District, in convention here to-day, nominated John J. Robinson, of Washtenaw. Robison was beaten two years ago by Henry Waldron. The Convention was thinly attended, utterly spiritless, and its action assures the election of the Republican candidate by a rousing majority. The prospect for a Republican sweep in this section and State now looks better.

FIRST KANSAS.
ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 31.—The Republicans of the First District to-day unanimously nominated William Phillips for Congress. There was a split in the Convention, some twenty-four delegates withdrawing, who organized another Convention and nominated W. A. Guthrie, of Atchison.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOURTH ILLINOIS.
BLOOM, Ill., Aug. 31.—Lathrop carried the Elgin caucus by 391 majority. All quiet and tied here. The Hurlbut men do not give up yet.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 31.—At our Republican town caucus to-day, 1,185 votes were cast, the Hon. Stephen A. Hurlbut receiving a majority of 185 votes. In case of renomination, Gen. Hurlbut will receive the hearty indorsement of the Republican party in this city, though, in the fight to-day, it being contended that it was unfair to let in delegates who represented a constituency of from thirty to fifty to nullify the acts of others who represented 175 voters.

Mr. Fleming moved as an amendment that each town casting less than seventy-five Republican votes be entitled to one delegate, who shall cast half a vote; all others to have a full vote.

Upon an examination of the vote of the county town in 1872, it was discovered that all of them were entitled, upon the basis of 175 and the fraction, to one vote. Hence the amendment and the original motion were withdrawn.

On motion, the basis for the city was fixed at one for 175 votes and fraction over seventy-five.

Mr. Prussing moved that each town in Cook County be allowed one delegate.

Mr. Upton moved that Lake County be included. Not agreed to.

The original motion was adopted.

The time for holding the primaries in the city was fixed at from 3 to 7 p. m., and in the county towns from 5 to 7 p. m.

The following were selected as judges, and the place of meeting: Fifteenth Ward—W. S. Scribner, C. W. Charleston, and George E. Adams; corner of Sixteenth and Centre streets. Sixteenth Ward—Fred Witte, Andrew Bischoff, and Ben Rutishauser; No. 324 Sedgwick street. Seventeenth Ward—T. Turney, F. J. Michaels, J. S. Muller; corner of Market street and Chicago avenue. Eighteenth Ward—George H. Fergus, J. A. Kitt, Joseph Schuster; Turner Hall.

The Chairman and Messrs. Partridge and Prussing were appointed a committee to make the appropriations and prepare a call.

The Committee then adjourned.

Under the apportionment agreed upon, the representation of the wards and towns will be as follows: Fifteenth Ward, 7; Sixteenth, 5; Seventeenth, 7; Eighteenth, 10; Cicero, 2; Jefferson, 2; Lake View, 2; Evanston, 2; thirteen other towns, 1 each; Lake County, 13. Total delegates, 64.

This Convention also has to select a candidate for member of the State Board of Equalization.

THE GREENBACKERS.

REPORTS OF PROGRESS.

The Greenback Cook County Central Committee held a meeting at the Tremont House headquarters last evening, to take some action in regard to organizing the wards. A. C. Cameron occupied the chair, and Mr. Murphy acted as Secretary. There were ten of the Committee present.

The discussion was of rather an informal character, and indicated that there was no head to the movement in this city, and that the action of the Committee has thus far been so inconsistent and visionary that scarcely anything has been accomplished. As Mr. Cameron said, "It is no wonder we are looked upon by the community as a pack of fools."

Mr. Bonfield moved that the roll of wards be called for the purpose of ascertaining not anything regarding the organization.

Mr. James reported that the First Ward had a full complement of officers. He did not know about anything else.

Mr. Osgood had left the Second Ward, and could give no information.

A gentleman remarked that there were fully 100 Greenbackers there.

Mr. Osgood said that something had been done in the Third Ward, but not much.

Mr. Springer said a meeting was to be held in that ward this evening.

A motion was made that the Chair invite everybody, so as to swell the numbers. This was ruled out of order.

Mr. James said there was a club in the Fourth Ward, and a good meeting could be had there at any time.

Mr. Bonfield remarked that there was no organization in the Fifth Ward.

Arrangements are to be made for a meeting there Saturday night.

Mr. Springer said he had visited the Sixth Ward, but couldn't find a Greenbacker.

Mr. Murphy had found one. There was a Tormant Independent Club there which could be revived with an effort. There was a strong undercurrent in the Seventh Ward, but no meetings had yet been held. By proper efforts an organization could be effected. Officers of the club had been elected.

There was no representative present from the Eighth Ward.

Mr. Murphy stated that there was no organization in the Ninth Ward.

Mr. James said there was a club there, but the man who was at the head of it had joined the Democrats, and the Club was in a comatose state.

Mr. Gettleson reported that the Tenth Ward was organizing. It would be all right. A meeting would be held Saturday evening.

Mr. Springer said the Eleventh Ward was organized.

Mr. Cameron desired the Twelfth Ward passed. "We had better say nothing about that."

There was no one to speak for the Thirteenth Ward. A meeting is to be held there soon, if one can be gotten up.

Mr. Murphy said the Fourteenth Ward could be counted as organized.

Mr. Cameron remarked that that ward was better organized than any other in the city, and had a larger membership than all the other wards put together.

Mr. McNally regretted the want of a system of organization in half an hour's speech. The calling and re-calling of the roll of wards evening after evening did no good. He didn't know much about the Fifteenth Ward, but would undertake the work of organization there.

Mr. James spoke also for the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards. They were not organized, but men had volunteered to work there.

Mr. Springer said the outside towns were being worked up as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Osgood remarked that more had been done at the meeting than ever before, and he hoped there would be no further backsliding.

The Committee then adjourned until this evening.

ABOUT TOWN.

LEW STEWARD'S TREACHERY, ETC.

Lew Steward has as yet written no letter of acceptance of that Springfield nomination. But, it is said, he has done better than that,—he has paid a large assessment made against him by the Democratic leaders. With Lew Steward both honor and consistency go for naught. He was nominated at Decatur, with a large batch of others, on a Rag-Baby ticket. In a long-winded letter he accepted. Upon the platform these adopted he agreed to stand by the Greenback party and by its candidates. The Springfield Convention only took Steward and Hise on their ticket, leaving the rest of the Decatur nominees in the cold. Steward now has totally deserted his other cronies,—the very men with whom he was placed on the ticket, and has even put down some $5,000 to aid in their defeat. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that the real Independents—the farmers and Grangers—have deserted him, and have vowed to stand by Cullom. Steward's claim to the farmers' support is wholly based on the fact that he sold many of them agricultural implements at a large profit and took their notes at 10 and 12 per cent interest per annum therefor, and mortgages on their farms besides. Upon this alone can Steward base his claim to Granger votes. He is a wealthy bondholder, and, as has been shown, he has proved himself recreant to the party which first nominated him, and sold himself, body and breeches, to the Democratic party.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Col. A. C. Babcock, who has been ailing for some time past, was prostrated by the heat yesterday, and, as a result, the duty of entertaining visitors devolved upon Secretary Dan Shepard. The day was very sultry, and consequently there were not so many visitors at the Grand Pacific Hotel rooms. Perry H. Smith made a friendly call during the day, as did also Col. Abner Taylor, State's-Attorney Reed, S. M. Moore, Gen. McArthur, Phil A. Hoyne, Gen. Julius White, and many others. There were some letters received from Indiana, all of which bore a hopeful tone. From every portion of this State the reports were most assuring. Of course, the heat of the day prevented much gossip or discussion, hence the rooms were quiet, and the workers were left to themselves.

Among those who visited headquarters from outside of the city were: A. B. Davidson, Lexington, Ill.; Charles A. Partridge, Waukegan *Gazette*; Frank W. Hatch, Gilman; W. H. Watson, Aurora; Samuel S. Fifield, Ashland, Wis.; M. B. Sadler, Centralia, Ill.

The St. Louis papers with their usual inaccuracy have announced that Gen. John A. Logan will speak in Malden on the 6th inst. The General on that day speaks in Ashley.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

There was but little excitement around the Palmer House rooms yesterday. Secretary Crowley, Gen. Cameron, and Mr. Hellen all took it easy. The usual motley crowd lounged in the front room. The Executive Committee held its usual session, and talked about that mass-meeting to be held on the 16th inst.

Among the various ones who struck the rooms were O. B. Potter, New York; John Quincy Adams Ballard, Placerville, Cal.; M. Jackson, Despiaines, Ia.; Thomas F. Bouton, Jonesboro, Ill.; Frank R. Bradford, Ottawa; Barney G. Caulfield, Col.; Nathan Adams, and W. J. Waldron, Memphis, Tenn.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACKERS.

There was but little of note transpiring at the Tremont House parlors yesterday. During the morning Col. Ben Allen, of Kewaunee, Wis., was in the rooms a call. Dr. Kellogg, a leading light in the Greenback ranks, was there. Col. Morrison is an uncompromising hard-money Democrat, and he showed the Doctor the error of his ways. In reply to THE TRIBUNE reporter, Col. Morrison explained that he supported Steward because, outside of the money question, he regarded him as a fair man.

A letter was received from Helena, S. C., stating that Greenback Clubs had been organized down there, which caused a feeling of delight in the bosoms of the leaders. A club has also been started in Evanston, all of which makes the select few jubilant.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Council met yesterday afternoon at Republican Headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets. On motion of Col. Payne, it was decided that hereafter six should constitute a quorum of the Committee.

Col. Payne offered the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Resolved, By the Executive Committee of the Grand Council, that we recommend to the Grand Council the following resolutions for adoption:

"*Resolved*, That although we recognize the fact that the First, Second, and Third Congressional District Conventions, the several Senatorial Conventions, and the County Convention must all be separate, and have separate powers of action, we deem it inexpedient that the primaries in Cook County should all be held the same day, and be presided over by the same judges. We therefore request the Executive Committee and the Central Committee of the First, Second, and Third Congressional Districting one of them who first meets, to call and meet as these headquarters on Monday, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock p. m., and fix upon the same day for holding the primaries for all the above-named Conventions, and agree upon the same list of judges to preside at said primaries. And we further recommend that said Committee agree upon holding the primaries in the city on Sept. 25, and in the country towns on Sept. 23; that the primaries in each ward and town elect three sets of delegates,—one Congressional, one Senatorial and Representative, and one county; that the Central Committee for the First, Second, and Third Congressional District call the said Conventions to meet Sept. 28; that the County Central Committee (there being no Senatorial Central Committee in any of the seven districts) call the several Senatorial and Representative Conventions to meet, each in its own district, on Sept. 29, and to call the County Convention for Sept. 30, 1876.

"We further recommend that the several Senatorial Conventions hereafter appoint their own Central Committees."

Some discussion arose on the subject of these resolutions. Col. Payne thought the resolutions would prevent the usual trades carried on about the time of the nominating Conventions. Mr. Astor thought all conventions should be held on the 28th, and finally offered an amendment to the effect that the Committee refer the resolutions to to the Grand Council for its consideration, without recommendation.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion of Col. Payne, as amended, carried.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

FIRST WARD.

The First Ward Consolidated Republican Club and Companies A and B, Minute-Men, held a joint meeting at Republican Headquarters, corner of Lake and Clark streets, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a battalion and to distribute uniforms to the colored marching company.

Capt. L. L. Coburn presided, and George T. Graham acted as Secretary.

The latter stated the necessity for active work.

Col. Taylor moved that a Committee of twenty on Finance be appointed by the chair, he to report the names hereafter. Carried. He also moved that a committee of five on Mass Meetings be appointed. Carried. The chair appointed Messrs. Abner Taylor, J. C. Dore, C. L. Easton, G. T. Graham, and A. T. McGinley.

Capt. Charles L. Easton, from the Committee on Organization of Minute-Men, reported that there were two companies organized and two more in process of organization, and what was wanted was means to uniform the new companies. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken, during which company B transacted some routine business.

Capt. Easton resigned his position as Captain, as did also Lieut. Graham, both gentlemen having been appointed on Gen. Bridges' staff. The resignations were accepted. An election for officers was then gone into, the office of First Lieutenant being also declared vacant. It resulted as follows: Simeon W. King, Captain; First Lieutenant, Robert Rutherford; Second Lieutenant, B. McNally; Orderly Sergeant, F. A. McCloskey; Quartermaster Sergeant, William A. Glenn.

The company meeting being over, the Ward Club resumed its deliberations, when the Chair announced that there would be a mass-meeting in Concordia Hall, on Twenty-second street, near Wabash avenue, Saturday evening. Dr. C. V. Dyer was then introduced, and spoke briefly, keeping the audience in good humor by his story-telling, etc.

During Dr. Dyer's speech, Company B (colored) came in, headed by a drum-corps. It numbered seventy-five men, commanded by Capt. R. E. Moore; First-Lieut., Samuel Huntley.

After three cheers were given Mr. D. L. Mansfield was introduced, and addressed the audience on the question of the day, after which the meeting adjourned.

FOURTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward held a meeting last evening at their club-rooms, No. 269 Thirty-first street, Mr. George M. How being in the chair. Mr. P. G. Dodge reported that it was thought advisable to appoint a campaign committee to look after the interests of the party in the ward, to look after the disaffected or lukewarm. The report was adopted, and the Chairman appointed one from each precinct to select the seven districts; call the ward meetings; elect representative Conventions to meet, each in its own district, on Sept. 29, and to call the County Convention for Sept. 30, 1876.

The Chairman announced the following committee: Fifteenth Ward—W. S. Scribner, C. W. Charleston, and George E. Adams; corner of Sixteenth and Centre streets. Sixteenth Ward—Fred Witte, Andrew Bischoff, and Ben Rutishauser; No. 324 Sedgwick street. Seventeenth Ward—T. Turney, F. J. Michaels, J. S. Muller; corner of Market street and Chicago avenue. Eighteenth Ward—George H. Fergus, J. A. Kitt, Joseph Schuster; Turner Hall.

The Chairman and Messrs. Partridge and Prussing were appointed a committee to make the appropriations and prepare a call.

The Committee then adjourned.

Under the apportionment agreed upon, the representation of the wards and towns will be as follows: Fifteenth Ward, 7; Sixteenth, 5; Seventeenth, 7; Eighteenth, 10; Cicero, 2; Jefferson, 2; Lake View, 2; Evanston, 2; thirteen other towns, 1 each; Lake County, 13. Total delegates, 64.

This Convention also has to select a candidate for member of the State Board of Equalization.

THE GREENBACKERS.

REPORTS OF PROGRESS.

The Greenback Cook County Central Committee held a meeting at the Tremont House headquarters last evening, to take some action in regard to organizing the wards. A. C. Cameron occupied the chair, and Mr. Murphy acted as Secretary. There were ten of the Committee present.

The discussion was of rather an informal character, and indicated that there was no head to the movement in this city, and that the action of the Committee has thus far been so inconsistent and visionary that scarcely anything has been accomplished. As Mr. Cameron said, "It is no wonder we are looked upon by the community as a pack of fools."

Mr. Bonfield moved that the roll of wards be called for the purpose of ascertaining not anything regarding the organization.

Mr. James reported that the First Ward had a full complement of officers. He did not know about anything else.

Mr. Osgood had left the Second Ward, and could give no information.

A gentleman remarked that there were fully 100 Greenbackers there.

Mr. Osgood said that something had been done in the Third Ward, but not much.

Mr. Springer said a meeting was to be held in that ward this evening.

A motion was made that the Chair invite everybody, so as to swell the numbers. This was ruled out of order.

Mr. James said there was a club in the Fourth Ward, and a good meeting could be had there at any time.

Mr. Bonfield remarked that there was no organization in the Fifth Ward.

Arrangements are to be made for a meeting there Saturday night.

Mr. Springer said he had visited the Sixth Ward, but couldn't find a Greenbacker.

Mr. Murphy had found one. There was a formant Independent Club there which could be revived with an effort. There was a strong undercurrent in the Seventh Ward, but no meetings had yet been held. By proper efforts an organization could be effected. Officers of the club had been elected.

There was no representative present from the Eighth Ward.

Mr. Murphy stated that there was no organization in the Ninth Ward.

Mr. James said there was a club there, but the man who was at the head of it had joined the Democrats, and the Club was in a comatose state.

Mr. Gettleson reported that the Tenth Ward was organizing. It would be all right. A meeting would be held Saturday evening.

Mr. Springer said the Eleventh Ward was organized.

Mr. Cameron desired the Twelfth Ward passed. "We had better say nothing about that."

There was no one to speak for the Thirteenth Ward. A meeting is to be held there soon, if one can be gotten up.

Mr. Murphy said the Fourteenth Ward could be counted as organized.

Mr. Cameron remarked that that ward was better organized than any other in the city, and had a larger membership than all the other wards put together.

Mr. McNally regretted the want of a system of organization in half an hour's speech. The calling and re-calling of the roll of wards evening after evening did no good. He didn't know much about the Fifteenth Ward, but would undertake the work of organization there.

Mr. James spoke also for the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards. They were not organized, but men had volunteered to work there.

Mr. Springer said the outside towns were being worked up as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Osgood remarked that more had been done at the meeting than ever before, and he hoped there would be no further backsliding.

The Committee then adjourned until this evening.

ABOUT TOWN.

LEW STEWARD'S TREACHERY, ETC.

Lew Steward has as yet written no letter of acceptance of that Springfield nomination. But, it is said, he has done better than that,—he has paid a large assessment made against him by the Democratic leaders. With Lew Steward both honor and consistency go for naught. He was nominated at Decatur, with a large batch of others, on a Rag-Baby ticket. In a long-winded letter he accepted. Upon the platform these adopted he agreed to stand by the Greenback party and by its candidates. The Springfield Convention only took Steward and Hise on their ticket, leaving the rest of the Decatur nominees in the cold. Steward now has totally deserted his other cronies,—the very men with whom he was placed on the ticket, and has even put down some $5,000 to aid in their defeat. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that the real Independents—the farmers and Grangers—have deserted him, and have vowed to stand by Cullom. Steward's claim to the farmers' support is wholly based on the fact that he sold many of them agricultural implements at a large profit and took their notes at 10 and 12 per cent interest per annum therefor, and mortgages on their farms besides. Upon this alone can Steward base his claim to Granger votes. He is a wealthy bondholder, and, as has been shown, he has proved himself recreant to the party which first nominated him, and sold himself, body and breeches, to the Democratic party.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

Col. A. C. Babcock, who has been ailing for some time past, was prostrated by the heat yesterday, and, as a result, the duty of entertaining visitors devolved upon Secretary Dan Shepard. The day was very sultry, and consequently there were not so many visitors at the Grand Pacific Hotel rooms. Perry H. Smith made a friendly call during the day, as did also Col. Abner Taylor, State's-Attorney Reed, S. M. Moore, Gen. McArthur, Phil A. Hoyne, Gen. Julius White, and many others. There were some letters received from Indiana, all of which bore a hopeful tone. From every portion of this State the reports were most assuring. Of course, the heat of the day prevented much gossip or discussion, hence the rooms were quiet, and the workers were left to themselves.

Among those who visited headquarters from outside of the city were: A. B. Davidson, Lexington, Ill.; Charles A. Partridge, Waukegan *Gazette*; Frank W. Hatch, Gilman; W. H. Watson, Aurora; Samuel S. Fifield, Ashland, Wis.; M. B. Sadler, Centralia, Ill.

The St. Louis papers with their usual inaccuracy have announced that Gen. John A. Logan will speak in Malden on the 6th inst. The General on that day speaks in Ashley.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS.

There was but little excitement around the Palmer House rooms yesterday. Secretary Crowley, Gen. Cameron, and Mr. Hellen all took it easy. The usual motley crowd lounged in the front room. The Executive Committee held its usual session, and talked about that mass-meeting to be held on the 16th inst.

Among the various ones who struck the rooms were O. B. Potter, New York; John Quincy Adams Ballard, Placerville, Cal.; M. Jackson, Despiaines, Ia.; Thomas F. Bouton, Jonesboro, Ill.; Frank R. Bradford, Ottawa; Barney G. Caulfield, Col.; Nathan Adams, and W. J. Waldron, Memphis, Tenn.

INDEPENDENT GREENBACKERS.

There was but little of note transpiring at the Tremont House parlors yesterday. During the morning Col. Ben Allen, of Kewaunee, Wis., was in the rooms a call. Dr. Kellogg, a leading light in the Greenback ranks, was there. Col. Morrison is an uncompromising hard-money Democrat, and he showed the Doctor the error of his ways. In reply to THE TRIBUNE reporter, Col. Morrison explained that he supported Steward because, outside of the money question, he regarded him as a fair man.

A letter was received from Helena, S. C., stating that Greenback Clubs had been organized down there, which caused a feeling of delight in the bosoms of the leaders. A club has also been started in Evanston, all of which makes the select few jubilant.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Council met yesterday afternoon at Republican Headquarters, corner of Clark and Lake streets. On motion of Col. Payne, it was decided that hereafter six should constitute a quorum of the Committee.

Col. Payne offered the following resolutions, and moved their adoption:

Resolved, By the Executive Committee of the Grand Council, that we recommend to the Grand Council the following resolutions for adoption:

"*Resolved*, That although we recognize the fact that the First, Second, and Third Congressional District Conventions, the several Senatorial Conventions, and the County Convention must all be separate, and have separate powers of action, we deem it inexpedient that the primaries in Cook County should all be held the same day, and be presided over by the same judges. We therefore request the Executive Committee and the Central Committee of the First, Second, and Third Congressional District (one of them who first meets) to call and meet at these headquarters on Monday, Sept. 4, at 2 o'clock p. m., and fix upon the same day for holding the primaries for all the above-named Conventions, and agree upon the same list of judges to preside at said primaries. And we further recommend that said Committee agree upon holding the primaries in the city on Sept. 25, and in the country towns on Sept. 23; that the primaries in each ward and town elect three sets of delegates,—one Congressional, one Senatorial and Representative, and one county; that the Central Committee for the First, Second, and Third Congressional District call the said Conventions to meet Sept. 28; that the County Central Committee (there being no Senatorial Central Committee in any of the seven districts) call the several Senatorial and Representative Conventions to meet, each in its own district, on Sept. 29, and to call the County Convention for Sept. 30, 1876.

"We further recommend that the several Senatorial Conventions hereafter appoint their own Central Committees."

Some discussion arose on the subject of these resolutions. Col. Payne thought the resolutions would prevent the usual trades carried on about the time of the nominating Conventions. Mr. Astor thought all conventions should be held on the 28th, and finally offered an amendment to the effect that the Committee refer the resolutions to to the Grand Council for its consideration, without recommendation.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion of Col. Payne, as amended, carried.

The Committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

FIRST WARD.

The First Ward Consolidated Republican Club and Companies A and B, Minute-Men, held a joint meeting at Republican Headquarters, corner of Lake and Clark streets, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a battalion and to distribute uniforms to the colored marching company.

Capt. L. L. Coburn presided, and George T. Graham acted as Secretary.

The latter stated the necessity for active work.

Col. Taylor moved that a Committee of twenty on Finance be appointed by the chair, he to report the names hereafter. Carried. He also moved that a committee of five on Mass Meetings be appointed. Carried. The chair appointed Messrs. Abner Taylor, J. C. Dore, C. L. Easton, G. T. Graham, and A. T. McGinley.

Capt. Charles L. Easton, from the Committee on Organization of Minute-Men, reported that there were two companies organized and two more in process of organization, and what was wanted was means to uniform the new companies. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken, during which company B transacted some routine business.

Capt. Easton resigned his position as Captain, as did also Lieut. Graham, both gentlemen having been appointed on Gen. Bridges' staff. The resignations were accepted. An election for officers was then gone into, the office of First Lieutenant being also declared vacant. It resulted as follows: Simeon W. King, Captain; First Lieutenant, Robert Rutherford; Second Lieutenant, B. McNally; Orderly Sergeant, F. A. McCloskey; Quartermaster Sergeant, William A. Glenn.

The company meeting being over, the Ward Club resumed its deliberations, when the Chair announced that there would be a mass-meeting in Concordia Hall, on Twenty-second street, near Wabash avenue, Saturday evening. Dr. C. V. Dyer was then introduced, and spoke briefly, keeping the audience in good humor by his story-telling, etc.

During Dr. Dyer's speech, Company B (colored) came in, headed by a drum-corps. It numbered seventy-five men, commanded by Capt. R. E. Moore; First-Lieut., Samuel Huntley.

After three cheers were given Mr. D. L. Mansfield was introduced, and addressed the audience on the question of the day, after which the meeting adjourned.

FOURTH WARD.

The Republicans of the Fourth Ward held a meeting last evening at their club-rooms, No. 269 Thirty-first street, Mr. George M. How being in the chair. Mr. P. G. Dodge reported that it was thought advisable to appoint a campaign committee to look after the interests of the party in the ward, to look after the disaffected or lukewarm. The report was adopted, and the Chairman appointed one from each precinct to select the seven districts; call the ward meetings; elect representative Conventions to meet, each in its own district, on Sept. 29, and to call the County Convention for Sept. 30, 1876.

The Chairman announced the following committee: Fifteenth Ward—W. S. Scribner, C. W. Charleston, and George E. Adams; corner of Sixteenth and Centre streets. Sixteenth Ward—Fred Witte, Andrew Bischoff, and Ben Rutishauser; No. 324 Sedgwick street. Seventeenth Ward—T. Turney, F. J. Michaels, J. S. Muller; corner of Market street and Chicago avenue. Eighteenth Ward—George H. Fergus, J. A. Kitt, Joseph Schuster; Turner Hall.

The Chairman and Messrs. Partridge and Prussing were appointed a committee to make the appropriations and prepare a call.

The Committee then adjourned.

Under the apportionment agreed upon, the representation of the wards and towns will be as follows: Fifteenth Ward, 7; Sixteenth, 5; Seventeenth, 7; Eighteenth, 10; Cicero, 2; Jefferson, 2; Lake View, 2; Evanston, 2; thirteen other towns, 1 each; Lake County, 13. Total delegates, 64.

This Convention also has to select a candidate for member of the State Board of Equalization.

THE GREENBACKERS.

REPORTS OF PROGRESS.

The Greenback Cook County Central Committee held a meeting at the Tremont House headquarters last evening, to take some action in regard to organizing the wards. A. C. Cameron occupied the chair, and Mr. Murphy acted as Secretary. There were ten of the Committee present.

The discussion was of rather an informal character, and indicated that there was no head to the movement in this city, and that the action of the Committee has thus far been so inconsistent and visionary that scarcely anything has been accomplished. As Mr. Cameron said, "It is no wonder we are looked upon by the community as a pack of fools."

Mr. Bonfield moved that the roll of wards be called for the purpose of ascertaining not anything regarding the organization.

Mr. James reported that the First Ward had a full complement of officers. He did not know about anything else.

Mr. Osgood had left the Second Ward, and could give no information.

A gentleman remarked that there were fully 100 Greenbackers there.

Mr. Osgood said that something had been done in the Third Ward, but not much.

Mr. Springer said a meeting was to be held in that ward this evening.

A motion was made that the Chair invite everybody, so as to swell the numbers. This was ruled out of order.

Mr. James said there was a club in the Fourth Ward, and a good meeting could be had there at any time.

Mr. Bonfield remarked that there was no organization in the Fifth Ward.

Arrangements are to be made for a meeting there Saturday night.

Mr. Springer said he had visited the Sixth Ward, but couldn't find a Greenbacker.

Mr. Murphy had found one. There was a formant Independent Club there which could be revived with an effort. There was a strong undercurrent in the Seventh Ward, but no meetings had yet been held. By proper efforts an organization could be effected. Officers of the club had been elected.

There was no representative present from the Eighth Ward.

Mr. Murphy stated that there was no organization in the Ninth Ward.

Mr. James said there was a club there, but the man who was at the head of it had joined the Democrats, and the Club was in a comatose state.

Mr. Gettleson reported that the Tenth Ward was organizing. It would be all right. A meeting would be held Saturday evening.

Mr. Springer said the Eleventh Ward was organized.

Mr. Cameron desired the Twelfth Ward passed. "We had better say nothing about that."

There was no one to speak for the Thirteenth Ward. A meeting is to be held there soon, if one can be gotten up.

Mr. Murphy said the Fourteenth Ward could be counted as organized.

Mr. Cameron remarked that that ward was better organized than any other in the city, and had a larger membership than all the other wards put together.

Mr. McNally regretted the want of a system of organization in half an hour's speech. The calling and re-calling of the roll of wards evening after evening did no good. He didn't know much about the Fifteenth Ward, but would undertake the work of organization there.

Mr. James spoke also for the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Wards. They were not organized, but men had volunteered to work there.

Mr. Springer said the outside towns were being worked up as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Osgood remarked that more had been done at the meeting than ever before, and he hoped there would be no further backsliding.

The Committee then adjourned until this evening.

ABOUT TOWN.

LEW STEWARD'S TREACHERY, ETC.

Lew Steward has as yet written no letter of acceptance of that Springfield nomination. But, it is said, he has done better than that,—he has paid a large assessment made against him by the Democratic leaders. With Lew Steward both honor and consistency go for naught. He was nominated at Decatur, with a large batch of others, on a Rag-Baby ticket. In a long-winded letter he accepted. Upon the platform these adopted he agreed to stand by the Greenback party and by its candidates. The Springfield Convention only took Steward and Hise on their ticket, leaving the rest of the Decatur nominees in the cold. Steward now has totally deserted his other cronies,—the very men with whom he was placed on the ticket, and has even put down some $5,000 to aid in their defeat. Under such circumstances, it is no wonder that the real Independents—the farmers and Grangers—have deserted him, and have vowed to stand by Cullom. Steward's claim to the farmers' support is wholly based on the fact that he sold many of them agricultural implements at a large profit and took their notes at 10 and 12 per cent interest per annum therefor, and mortgages on their farms besides. Upon this alone can Steward base his claim to Granger votes. He is a wealthy bondholder, and, as has been shown, he has proved himself recreant to the party which first nominated him, and sold himself, body

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID AT THIS OFFICE.

Daily Edition, postpaid, 1 year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Mailed to any address four weeks for	1.00
Sunday Edition: Literary and Religious Double Sheet	2.00
Tri-Weekly, postpaid, 1 year	6.00
Parts of a year, per month	.50

WEEKLY EDITION, POSTPAID.

One copy, per year	$ 1.50
Club of five	6.00
Club of twenty	20.00

Postage prepaid.

Specimen copies sent free.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post-Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TILDEN'S RECORD.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

The record conclusively proves that he was—

1. A SECESSIONIST, AND OPPOSED TO THE WAR FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.
2. A BOSOM FRIEND OF "BOSS TWEED" AND A MEMBER OF THE TAMMANY GANG.
3. A BOGUS REFORMER WHO REDUCED NO TAXES, REFORMED NO CANAL CORRUPTION, AND MADE NOTHING BETTER THAN HE FOUND IT.
4. A CORRUPTER OF THE BALLOT-BOX, AND A LEADER IN FRAUDULENT ELECTIONS, AS CHARGED UPON HIM BY HORACE GREELEY.
5. AN ISSUER OF SHINPLASTERS TO LABORING MEN IN THE IRON REGIONS OF MICHIGAN.
6. A MONSTROUS RAILROAD SHARK, WHO AMASSED MILLION BY DEVOURING WESTERN RAILROADS IN FINANCIAL TROUBLE.

This great Campaign Document fills four pages of TRIBUNE size. A copy thereof should be placed in the hands of every voter in the West.

Hayes and Wheeler Clubs everywhere should order "Tilden's Record" for distribution.

COST OF THE RECORD.

It will be sent by mail or express, with charges paid, on the following terms:

Per 100 copies	$1.50
For a dozen copies	25
Single copy	5

By the 1,000 copies, special rates will be charged.

Send orders immediately for "Tilden's Record."

TRIBUNE CO., Chicago.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "The Spy."

Haverly's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The California Minstrels.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Hooley's Minstrels.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner Dearborn. Variety performance.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 83, A., F. and A. M.—Stated communication this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for business and work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the S. W. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 320, A., F. & A. M.—Regular communication this Friday evening at 8 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., for work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. WM. KERR, Secretary.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.

UNIQUE AND INTERESTING.

THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, Sept. 2, will contain, in addition to its usual extent and variety of matter on that day of the week, a most unique and interesting contribution to the literature of the campaign—consisting of a perfect *fac-simile* of the celebrated letter written by Gen. R. B. HAYES from the camp of SHERIDAN'S army near Charlestown, Va., Aug. 24, 1864, in which occurs the memorable declaration that "An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress *ought to be scalped!*"

Also, a *fac-simile* of the hand-bill announcing the Peace-Meeting at Seymour, Ind., Sept. 14, 1864, at which THOMAS A. HENDRICKS was the principal speaker.

Also, a vivid illustration of TILDEN'S peculiar characteristics as a "Reformer."

These features of the paper of Saturday next will be certain to attract general attention and interest, and create an extra demand for the issue of that day. News-dealers should prepare for this by sending in at once their orders for a large supply to the Western News Company in this city. Price as usual.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 90⅞.

The Hon. WILLIAM VOCKE, of Chicago, has been doing effective service of late for the Republican cause in Illinois. He is a polished and effective speaker in both the German and English languages. Mr. VOCKE addressed two large gatherings at Mendota on Wednesday last.

The Common Council last evening, by a vote of 23 to 12, refused to confirm the appointment of Messrs. RICHBERG, BLUTHARDT, OLESON, OLINGER, and WILCE, as members of the Board of Education. The feeling is quite general in the community that the retirement of these gentlemen from the Board will be for the interest of the schools, and there is no doubt that yet other changes in the composition of that body could be advantageously made.

A courier who left Gen. CROOK'S camp at the mouth of Powder River on the 20th of August arrived at Fort Fetterman yesterday, bringing the intelligence that the troops are on the trail of a body of hostiles estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000. It is understood that these Indians are on the verge of starvation, and CROOK is following the trail with all possible speed, and expects to bring on a general engagement with SITTING BULL'S entire force in a few days.

JESSE POMEROY, the Massachusetts boy-murderer and mutilator, whose terrible crimes deserve the penalty of death if ever it was deserved, and who has been the object of a sickening degree of sentimental interest and sympathy in Boston, will not be hanged. The Executive Council, in which is vested the power of pardon or commutation, yesterday decided by a vote of six to three to commute the young fiend's punishment to imprisonment for life.

The grave of TECUMSEH, the celebrated Indian warrior, was discovered Wednesday, in Moraviantown, Ont., by a deputation of the United Canadian Association. Our plain-hearted and undiplomatic correspondent, with undisguised disinclination to shake hands across bloody chasm No. 1, contributes the reminder, in the dispatch conveying the above intelligence, that "TECUMSEH was a brave and loyal Indian, and rendered valuable services to the British in the War of 1812."

The Chicago produce markets were active and irregular yesterday. Provisions were weak early. Mess pork closed 15c per brl higher, at $15.65@15.67½ for September or October and $14.35 for the year. Lard closed 2½@5c per 100 lbs lower, at $9.55@9.57½ for September and $9.55 for October. Meats were firmer, at 6¾c for boxed shoulders, 8¾c for do short ribs, and 8¾c for do short clears. Lake freights were less active, at 2½@2¾c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were steady, at $1.09 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat closed 3c higher, at 95½c for September and 96½c for October. Corn closed ½c higher, at 42½c cash and 42¾c for October. Oats closed steady, at 31½c for September and 31½c for October. Rye was easier, at 57½@58c. Barley closed easier, at 79c for September and 78½@79c for October. Hogs were dull, and closed weak, at 15@20c decline. Late sales were at $5.50@5.85 for heavy and at $6.05@6.15 for light. Cattle were active and firmer, with sales at $2.25@5.50 for inferior to extra. Sheep were dull and lower. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $109.75 in greenbacks at the close.

We publish this morning the speech delivered last evening by the Hon. NEWTON BOOTH, of California, at Terre Haute, Ind., his native place. He entered upon a thorough discussion of the currency question, rightly judging that to be of especial importance in view of the efforts to divert Republican votes in Indiana to the Independent Greenback State ticket. The fallacy of the expectation that more paper currency would bring increased prosperity to all classes was forcibly shown by Senator BOOTH when he said that it was the contraction of business which contracted the circulation of money, and not the contraction of the currency that contracted business. The speech throughout was an able and instructive effort, and will be read with interest.

An Associated Press dispatch from Utica, N. Y., the home of HORATIO SEYMOUR, conveys the positive announcement that he will not accept the Democratic nomination for Governor, but will peremptorily refuse to allow his name to remain on the ticket. He had so declared previous to the nomination, alleging ill-health as the reason why he could not undertake the canvass, but from previous experience in this sort of thing the Convention took it for granted that Mr. SEYMOUR only needed the flattery of a unanimous nomination to insure his acceptance. If, as appears certain, the announcement from Utica is made with Gov. SEYMOUR'S authority, the vacancy must be filled by the State Central Committee, unless they succeed in overcoming his evidently sincere reluctance to enter upon a task which is neither agreeable to his tastes nor likely to result in success.

The recent dispatch from Constantinople stating that the Cabinet Council was resolved to depose the present Sultan MURAD, and place ABDUL HAMED in his position, invests the latter with a transient interest. He was born in 1842, and is the second son of ABDUL MEDJID KHALIF. His mother died young, and his father gratified him in all of his wishes. He commenced harem life early, but, having a stronger constitution than his brother MURAD, his excesses have not seriously impaired his health. He is not a drunkard nor a spendthrift, has one wife in chief, and owns several odalisques. He is an orthodox Turk, cordially hates the Greeks, performs his religious rites punctiliously, knows a little French, has a fancy for collecting stuffed monkeys and cockatoos, and will probably make as good a Sultan as any other Turk,—the demand for any particular Sultan being short-lived in Constantinople. The present Sultan, his brother, will be kicked out at the forthcoming feast of Ramudun.

THE WAR-CLOUD IN THE EAST.

The Turks have probably conquered the Servians; at least, they have so far conquered them that they are ready to submit their cause to mediation. It does not appear, however, that the war is over; on the other hand, there is room for apprehension that the struggle may be transferred from the narrow confines of Servia to the broad battle-field of Europe, and that the Great Powers, which have been watching the fight of the pigmies, may soon measure swords themselves.

The foreign dispatches announce that the preliminary negotiations for peace are not progressing satisfactorily. Austria and England desire immediate peace. Russia demands an armistice. Turkey opposes an armistice, and the Great Powers see in Russia's demand only an attempt to protract the present complications in order that she may complete her preparations for war. In Constantinople, Berlin, and London, the same view is taken of the situation, and the nightmare of the Eastern question once more settles down upon the Great Powers.

The attitude of Russia towards the Slaves in the struggle with their Mohammedan oppressors gives every reason to suppose that war is imminent unless the other Powers submit to Russian dictation in the settlement of terms. Her apparent passiveness in the presence of this conflict does not really exist. The Russian Government has not taken any important step, but the Russian people have. The Servians would never have gone into the war at all but for the knowledge that they would have the moral aid, comfort, and sympathy of their fellow-Slaves in Russia, and England and Austria would have prevented the war at the very outset had not Russia stood in the way. The sympathy of the Russians has not been altogether moral, but, on the other hand, very material in its operation. Russian soldiers have served in the Christian ranks. One Russian officer has directed the Servian movements on the southeast and another on the northwest. Russian subordinate officers have served in all the Servian corps. Russian societies and individuals have sent lavish contributions of money and timely supplies of arms, provisions, and war materials. The hospitals have been filled with Russian nurses. It has not been considered a violation of the Russian territory when the Servians have found it convenient to cross the frontier, and the Russian Government has never warned its subjects or prevented them from rendering assistance to Servia. The Prince MILAN has been surrounded by Russian military, strategic, and diplomatic counselors from the very outset, and there is no other way in which, with an army largely inferior to the Turks in numbers, he could have held his ground so long and so well as he has, and, after being defeated over and over again, still occupy a position in which he is not compelled to accept terms from the conqueror, nor even be exposed to the mortification of suing for peace. The Russian press, from the official organs of the Government down to the least influential papers in the Empire, have been unanimous in their support of the Servians, and have lost no opportunity to fire the popular heart against the Turks and the English. The religious question has been pressed on the one hand and the Eastern question on the other, and these two questions sufficiently explain the attitude of Russia.

The religious element of sympathy with the Sclaves is undoubtedly confined to Russia. Individuals all the world over may sympathize with them as a weaker race oppressed by a more powerful one; but Protestant and Catholic nations do not, for the reason that the Sclaves are neither Catholic nor Protestant. The Greek Christians are fanatical and bigoted as well as the Mohammedans, only less offensively so, but there is no reason to suppose that they are any more favorably inclined towards Catholics and Protestants than the Turks themselves. A large element of the Russian population, however, is Sclavic, and the religion of the Sclaves is the religion of Russia. The people of Russia are therefore bound to them by two of the strongest ties—race and religion, and they have taken a personal interest in the war which has rapidly developed a pressure upon the Government it could hardly withstand, even if it were so disposed. Passive as it has appeared to be, however, there is little doubt that the Government is just as ready for war as the people, and will not need urging to come to the rescue of the Christians now as it did in 1853. The question of supremacy in Asia is just as imminent now as it ever was, and just as far from settlement. A pretext for war growing out of the settlement of the Turco-Servian conflict is just as good as any other pretext. So far as preparation for war is concerned between the two Powers most intimately related to the Eastern question,—England and Russia,—the latter is ready. The former is not. Russia has a powerful army of two millions. England has not yet mobilized her army, and has publicly confessed her inability to place even the nucleus of an army in Egypt. If there is a sufficient pretext for dragging the Eastern question into the present mediation between the Great Powers, there can be but little doubt that it will find a bloody solution around the walls of Constantinople. There is a significant warning in these words from the *Russian Review* of St. Petersburg:

> We were not ready either in 1612 or in 1812; we fought in 1853 for the protection of the Christians of the Balkan, without calculating our forces or weighing the chances of success, and still less were we prepared in 1863 to support the energetic check given by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the diplomacy of Europe. Yet in all these cases Russia has known how to uphold her dignity and honor as a nation, and the European diplomatists and leaders of public opinion will do well not to reckon too much on her unreadiness in the present crisis. . . . As soon as our Government, true to its historical traditions, shall consider it necessary to speak out on the question, and to support its words by the sword, all Russia will respond to the call. The Russian people will then show that its strength does not lie in Krupp guns, but in the justice of its cause.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

We print this morning in full the speech delivered last night by Mr. SCHURZ at Cincinnati. It is on the subject of Administrative Reform. The Democratic party have made this subject of reform in the administration of the Government the great battle-cry of the campaign. There is not a Confederate from Maine to California who does not talk glibly of the corruptions of the civil service, and of the imperious necessity for its reform. DAN VOORHEES in Indiana, EWING in Ohio, and every Democratic candidate and speech-maker in the land, tell the story of BELKNAP and Boss SHEPHERD over and over again; rolls every bit of official scandal under his tongue as a sweet morsel; and shouts for that reform that will put these "dishonest Republicans *out*" and "us Democrats *in*."

Mr. SCHURZ takes up this subject of official corruption, and treats it with all the severity of truth. He treats it as it deserves to be treated, but he treats it with candor. He gives the history of the demoralization of the public service by the Democratic spoils-system. This corruption preceded the War by thirty years, and, when the Republicans obtained power, the evil was incidental to the civil-service system already corrupted and growing worse. The War merely increased the opportunities, until the whole abomination was revealed in all its magnitude during the last eight years. Mr. SCHURZ points out the distinction between the errors of Gen. GRANT'S Administration and the Administration the Republican party is now seeking to establish. The party at Cincinnati formally cut loose from all connection with responsibility for the corrupt civil service as it has come down to us, and by express resolution declared that the next Administration should reform that service. Upon that point the assurances of the Convention obtained overwhelming confirmation in the declarations of Gov. HAYES in his letter of acceptance. In that letter the country had the assurance that if elected the Republican President would personally refuse his assent to the present pernicious system of appointments by the members of the National Legislature, and, that he might have the freedom and independence to enable him to work this reform fearlessly and to the end, he announced in advance that he would not be a candidate for re-election. We earnestly commend the comments of Mr. SCHURZ upon this part of the letter of Gov. HAYES to the careful reading of every citizen who has a hope and a desire to witness the purification and re-establishment of the civil service of the country on a basis of honesty and responsibility.

Mr. SCHURZ'S analysis of the letter of Gov. HAYES, and his exposition of the certainty of reform in case HAYES be elected President, is equaled only by his masterly examination of the probabilities of reform in case TILDEN be elected. We urge the careful reading of this part of the speech by all those who think of voting for TILDEN, expecting from him a change of policy or any reform of the civil service. The only possible outcome in the way of reform as a result of TILDEN'S election will be the discharge of every Republican now in office, and the appointment of an equal number of Democrats to fill the places thus made vacant.

Mr. SCHURZ'S antagonism to Gen. GRANT is notorious, and the reader will not fail to bear this in mind; nevertheless, there will be no two opinions as to his successful demonstration that the election of HAYES will not be "four years more of Grantism;" and that, if HAYES be elected, of his ability to overcome any faction in the Republican party which may oppose the reforms in the administration of the Government which the party in its platform and the candidate in his letter promise and are pledged to accomplish.

The New York *World* resents the insinuation that Gov. TILDEN and Gov. HENDRICKS are not a unit on the currency question, and it is equally averse to the theory that Gov. TILDEN "came down" to Gov. HENDRICKS, or that Gov. HENDRICKS "came down" to Gov. TILDEN. According to the *World*, these two gentlemen were born under the same financial star, so to speak, and imbibed from their mothers' breasts the same ideas about currency. This is the way the *World* takes the *Herald* to task:

> Is it not about time for so sensible a journal as the *Herald* to give up the idea that, in respect to the day when the legal-tenders should be paid or payable in gold, TILDEN yielded to HENDRICKS, or *vice versa?* Is it not the fact that the platform, as originally written by Mr. MARBLE, did not contain the sentence demanding resumption-repeal, and that this sentence was inserted by the St. Louis Committee on Resolutions? The Democratic party, assembled in Convention, demanded the repeal, and, having demanded it, neither TILDEN nor HENDRICKS had any choice about it. Neither of them could add to or take away from the platform on that point, or on any other point. If the Democratic party decided that it would not favor or advocate sudden contraction, or alarm the country on that point, it was the work of the party, and it must bear the responsibility. It is time that "sham" in this business be abandoned, and the country come down to the truth, which is that both TILDEN and HENDRICKS had to obey the party or not take its nominations.

Now, if we read the *World* aright, we must conclude that Mr. MARBLE, as Gov. TILDEN'S representative in the platform-making, was not able to dictate terms on the currency question, and, as the mountain would not come to MAHOMET, MAHOMET went to the mountain. This is the long and short of it; and, if this is not an admission that TILDEN surrendered his currency views in order to get the nomination, we no longer understand the English language—as used by the New York *World*.

GOV. HAYES' SINGLE CRIME.

It remained at last for a German newspaper—the New York *Staats-Zeitung*—to discover the single blot on Gov. HAYES' escutcheon, and the solitary but enduring reason why he should not be elected President of the United States. The frightful crime of which he has been guilty, the recollection of which will follow him to the grave, is that, as a member of the Centennial Commission, he voted against opening the Exposition on Sundays. This is what the New York *Staats-Zeitung* says. The Buffalo *Freie-Presse*, on the other hand, says that Gov. HAYES did not vote on the question, because he was not present when it was considered. But the New York paper is equally positive that he did, and intimates that this will rally around him all the Puritan and "mucker" vote, and deprive him of the support of liberal-minded citizens. All of which the Chicago *Staats-Zeitung* commends to the particular attention of THE TRIBUNE. To which we reply that we are duly impressed with the seriousness of the allegation, and recognize the obvious inference that by comparison with this heinous offense on the part of Gov. HAYES (if he is guilty of it), the career of Gov. TILDEN as a railroad-wrecker, his contradiction of himself in his sworn statements, his defrauding the Government of the taxes due it, his association with the TWEED gang in New York, and his chronic disloyalty during the War, are mere bagatelles. We beg to be included among the liberal-minded citizens who favored the opening of the Centennial Exposition on Sunday. We advocated it persistently in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. We are in a position, therefore, to appreciate fully the fact which the two *Staats-Zeitungs* are determined to make out, viz.: That in voting against this proposition Gov. HAYES committed the unpardonable sin. But we humbly sue for time. Let Gov. HAYES be granted an opportunity for denying this perpetual and ineradicable aspersion. Perhaps he didn't do it. Perhaps he didn't vote at all. That will let him out. But if he did vote against opening the Exposition on Sunday, let the National Committee have a decent opportunity for forcing him off the ticket before we are asked to desert the Republican party and candidate on that account. It is so serious a matter that we should not act hastily or inconsiderately, and the *Staats-Zeitung* should not expect it of us, especially as it has not yet given up Mr. TILDEN entirely, though it almost treats him as a perjurer, and says distinctly that his explanation is "too thin." Perhaps Gov. HAYES can explain this Centennial Sunday vote, if, indeed, he actually cast it. Perhaps it can be made apparent that, as President of the United States, he will have no authority to open or close expositions or any other institutions on Sunday. Nevertheless we do not wish to be understood as extenuating his crime if he committed it. This is a free country, but no man should be permitted to abuse his personal liberty by entertaining any individual opinions about Sunday that do not agree with the German idea. We are quite sure about this, because we agree with the German idea ourselves for the most part. Yet we think Gov. HAYES ought to have a chance to explain.

SEYMOUR AND TILDEN.

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, writing on the eve of the New York Democratic State Convention, which on Wednesday nominated SEYMOUR for Governor, thus foretells the result in that State:

> The nomination of E. D. MORGAN is considered here by Democrats as the strongest that could be made. TILDEN'S wire-pullers admit to me that *unless Judge CHURCH be nominated at Saratoga to-morrow there is no hopes of the Democrats carrying this State.* An immense pressure has been brought to bear in the interest of CLARKSON N. POTTER and Comptroller GREENE as compromise candidates. The former is a kid-glove statesman, detested by all classes except the Miss Nancys of society, the latter a devil-fish described by VICTOR HUGO in "Les Miserables," whose claws are extended to draw fish to its net, and make him dictator of the Empire State. It is understood that Judge CHURCH will accept if he is the choice of the Convention at an early ballot, but he will not allow his friends to enter into any contest or combinations. The next choice of the Democracy of this State is SEYMOUR, who has so often declined, but is always ready to take office. *Unfortunately for this statesman, in addressing a fire-in-the-rear mob during the time of our late unpleasantness, he addressed them as my friends instead of fellow-citizens. These have proved fatal words to* SEYMOUR. Fifty thousand Democratic soldiers, voters in this State, since MORTON has raised the "bloody shirt," propose to vote as they fought, *and if* SEYMOUR, *by some disastrous mistake, be nominated over Judge* CHURCH, *the State is sure for* HAYES.

Now, SEYMOUR has been nominated unanimously, and the 50,000 Democratic soldiers have been put at defiance. But the conjunction of SEYMOUR and TILDEN is ominous. In 1868, when SEYMOUR was a candidate for President, TILDEN was in charge of the Democratic campaign in that State, and it was the frauds which were then perpetrated in order to elect SEYMOUR that called forth HORACE GREELEY'S celebrated letters to TILDEN. Now, both TILDEN and SEYMOUR are candidates on the same ticket, and TILDEN clothed with the Executive power of the State. Of course, no act or device, no matter how fraudulent nor how villainous, will be omitted in order to count up a majority in the State of New York for both of these men, whose history as participants in fraudulent returns is written in the records of 1868.

The nomination of SEYMOUR but increases the labors and must incite the determination of the Republicans of that State. At a fair election there can be no doubt that MORGAN will beat SEYMOUR heavily. If the popular vote could be counted and returned fairly and honestly as polled, the Republicans would have no fears of the result; but this is the difficulty when a man so experienced as SAM TILDEN personally directs the details of the election, and especially the making of the returns. When TILDEN and SEYMOUR are interested in the count, and the counting has to be done by TILDEN and SEYMOUR'S friends, selected by Boss KELLY and JOHN MORRISSEY, it will require an industry and a vigilance on the part of the Republicans of New York of the highest order to prevent fraud greater even than that of 1868.

The melancholic days have come at the National Capital, and they are truly the saddest for many a year. Sixty or seventy of the employes of the Treasury Department were yesterday obliged to take their hats, coats, bonnets, and shawls from their accustomed pegs and go forth into the world which owes them a living, but which, according to present prospects, will owe said living to many of their numbers for some time to come. Yet this is only the beginning of the great exodus ordered by the Democratic reformers to furnish an argument for campaign consumption. Hundreds more have received the order to break camp, and yet other hundreds are trembling with suspense. The business of the departments will go on after a fashion, but work in some of the bureaus, which is now lamentably behindhand, will become more and more so. This is notably true of affairs in the Pension Bureau, and the enforced reduction will probably postpone action on many deserving claims a year or more longer than would have been the case had the employes been retained.

MR. TILDEN'S PROPER DEFENSE.

The Albany *Argus*, which may be regarded as the home organ of Mr. TILDEN, says that "the libelous New York *Times* is liable to SAMUEL J. TILDEN in heavy damages for its wicked, wanton, and infamous characterization of him as a perjurer." If by this is meant the responsibility of pointing out the discrepancy between a sworn statement of TILDEN'S made in 1863 and another sworn statement by the same person made a few weeks ago, we have no doubt that the *Times* will willingly assume it and defend any suit which Mr. TILDEN may bring for defamation of character. The discrepancy in the two statements is clearly shown by the following extracts therefrom:

On Dec. 26, 1863, Mr. TILDEN *swore to a return under oath, in which he said:*	*In his answer to the complaint in the Circuit Court of the United States, in the suit of the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company against himself and others, which answer was filed recently, Mr.* TILDEN *swore under oath as follows:*
"I hereby certify that the following is a true and faithful statement of the gains, profits, or income of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of the City of New York, and County of New York, State of New York, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends, salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from 1st day of January to 31st day of December, 1862, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the Excise laws of the United States. Income from all sources, $7,118."	"That for such services the defendant, TILDEN, made a charge of $10,000 against said second-mortgage bondholders, and the said charge was paid by or on behalf of said second-mortgage bondholders on the 17th of October, 1862; . . . that the defendant, TILDEN, for a part of his services aforesaid, also made a charge of the like sum of $10,000 on account of professional services rendered to the first-mortgage bondholders and the Receivers, which was paid to him by the said AZARIAH C. FLAGG, . . . and which payment appears under date of Nov. 7, 1862, in a statement annexed to the first report aforesaid, as having been receipted for by the said TILDEN, 'on account of professional services.'"

We may fairly assume that the statement of the *Argus* has been inspired, and we are not sure but the best way to test the matter is for Mr. TILDEN to sue the New York *Times* for libel, as it virtually threatens, with an agreement on both sides that the case shall be brought to an immediate trial. Such a suit would give Mr. TILDEN a proper opportunity for explaining away the contradiction of the two statements, which certainly bear *prima facie* evidence of perjury. It would also give the New York *Times* an opportunity for gathering together the evidences of Mr. TILDEN'S income from various sources not only in the year 1862, when he paid a tax on only $7,118, but for the term of years during which Mr. TILDEN paid a tax on an average annual income of only $15,000. Thus the issue of Mr. TILDEN'S veracity under oath would be clearly before the people, not in a newspaper or political way merely, but in a calm, judicial proceeding. It will not be proper, however, for Mr. TILDEN to bring a suit in order to postpone and delay the trial by all the legal devices of which he is master. We have no doubt that an agreed case could be arranged for trial immediately before a number of Judges sitting *in banc* or before a "struck jury," so that the evidence could all be taken and a verdict reached before the people shall be called upon to vote for or against Mr. TILDEN for President. If Mr. TILDEN is conscious of his innocence, and satisfied in his own mind that he paid the tax on his entire income for the years that tax was imposed, we think this would be the speediest and most effective way of vindicating himself before the people. We are persuaded that the New York *Times*, which originally discovered the apparent contradiction of Mr. TILDEN'S two sworn statements, will accommodate him in any suit at law on any reasonably fair terms. And now that Mr. TILDEN'S home organ has threatened a libel suit, it would seem to be the only way in which he can thoroughly vindicate himself.

Meanwhile, the Albany *Argus* contents itself with the explanation put forth by Mr. TILDEN'S private secretary, to the effect that the $20,000 actually paid to him in the year 1862 represented the earnings of several years, and that he was only required to return that portion of it which was paid for services actually rendered in 1862. In support of this, the *Argus* quotes from a commentary on the revenue laws which says: "Lawyers and physicians may return either the effectual actual fees received during the year, without regard to the time when they accrued, or the amounts due to the business of the year. But when the tax-payer has heretofore adopted one method, he cannot now be allowed to make use of the other." And another commentary says that "physicians and lawyers should include the actual receipts for services rendered in 1862, together with an estimate of the unrealized or contingent income due that year." We are of opinion that the Courts ultimately construed the law to require a return of the gross income of the year with the deductions actually provided by the law. But, accepting these commentaries as authoritative, did Mr. TILDEN, after making liberal allowance for moneys earned in previous years, estimate "the unrealized or contingent income" of 1862? Did he estimate, for instance, his proportion of the $131,000 in bonds which were divided among the Purchasing Committee of four as a result of his services to the Terre Haute Railroad? Besides, the New York *Times* asserts that Mr. TILDEN'S own statement shows he *earned* $11,000 of the fees from the Terre Haute Road in the year 1862, though he paid a tax on only $7,118. For the rest, this argument seems to be based on the assumption that Mr. TILDEN'S entire business of the year embraced only the $20,000 paid him by a single client. This is not reasonable. Can it be that all the fees he earned in 1862, all his rents for that year, all his dividends from bonds, mortgages, stocks, or other security, all his interest on notes, all his profits in business, *and the estimate of the fees earned but not paid* in 1862, only enabled SAMUEL J. TILDEN, now said to be worth several millions of dollars, to return a taxable income of $7,118?

Going into the case in detail, on the abstract, not to say abstruse, method which it is claimed Mr. TILDEN adopted for returning his income, it becomes so complicated that we do not see how it can be unraveled by ordinary newspaper discussion. The searching investigation of a court of law alone can make such an exhibit of items as will show that Mr. TILDEN either did or did not swindle the Government out of a part of his income-tax. He has himself the means of bringing the case into court by suing the New York *Times*, as his home organ threatens. If he neglects to do this, it should be brought into the courts by the District Attorney of New York in a suit to recover lost taxes. Meanwhile the case rests mainly upon the two sworn statements which Mr. TILDEN himself has made, and the contradiction in the extracts which we print in parallel columns above is so clear that he who runs may read.

The new loan which the Spanish Government has secured to cover the expenses of the Cuban war—from 15,000,000 to 25,000,000 pesetas—will amount to nearly $4,500,000, for which Spain pays 10 per cent interest with 2 per cent for expenses. The Cuban customs' revenues are the guaranty of the debt. This amount, however, large as it is, is but a drop in the bucket. The Cuban war is now in its eighth year, and, since it first broke out, the attempt to govern Cuba has cost Spain $599,000,000, not including the expenses incurred by the Government of Cuba, and an actual loss by war and disease of 130,000 men. And still comes the stereotyped cry that another installment of troops has left Spain for Cuba, and another "vigorous campaign" is about to be commenced.

Among the deaths recently reported, which have not been alluded to in the telegraphic dispatches, are those of P. S. MARSH, one of the heaviest grain-dealers in Buffalo, N. Y., who for two years past has been President of the Board of Trade in that city, and was also President of the Buffalo Insurance Company; of the Hon. J. L. ALEXANDER, the Receiver of the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, who died at Greenville, Ill., on the 26th inst.; of C. W. HEARD, Esq., one of the oldest and most esteemed business-men of Cleveland, an architect by profession; of EBEN B. FOSTER, for many years connected with the Boston *Advertiser* when it was under the editorship of JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM; of Mr. J. RUSSELL CLARK, professionally known as RUSSELL GIRARD, formerly a member of the Boston Theatre Company; and of Mr. CHARLES ELINE FRANCATELLI, the celebrated *chef de cuisine*, who will cook no more in this world. Mr. FRANCATELLI, who was of Italian extraction, was born in London in 1805, and was trained in France under M. CAREME. He afterwards became successively *chef de cuisine* to the Earl of Chesterfield, the Earl of Dudley, Lord KINNAIRD, and Mr. ROWLAND ERRINGTON. Subsequently he managed CROCKFORD'S, —the St. James' Club,—whence he removed to the Royal household, and remained there some years. He next removed to the Reform Club, and more recently managed the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. FRANCATELLI wrote several well-known books on cookery.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, in his speech to the Saratoga Convention, remarked:

> One hundred years ago, when ISRAEL PUTNAM, plowing in the field, heard of Concord or Lexington, he left his plow in the mold, shouldered his musket, and went to the defense of his country. When the flag of the Union was pulled down by the hand of TILDEN, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, busy in court with a case probably the Terre Haute Railroad case—begged his friends to wait until he could see that a call for troops to save his nation's flag and honor was proper. You remember PATRICK HENRY'S cry to JOHN HOOK, a contractor, who, while the army at Valley Forge, shoeless, and marching with bleeding feet, cried, "Beef! beef!" When this country trembled in the scales of being, when every patriotic heart from Maine to California was burning with the duty it owed to its country, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, in the interest of his private business and private success, would wait till he saw that the call for troops was proper. This is the candidate offered by the Democratic leaders to the people of this country.

Messrs. WILSTACH, BALDWIN & CO., of Cincinnati, have just issued large steel portraits of HAYES and WHEELER, which for fidelity of likeness and superiority of execution have never been equaled in campaign efforts. The pictures are life-like, and presented in a purity of artistic style and finish that commends them immediately to all admirers of fine engravings. They are sold at one-third the rates such grades of work generally command, and bid fair to "jump at once into universal circulation."

A New York lawyer woke up early one morning on a New York Central sleeper crazy for a drink of ice-water. Finding none, he borrowed a copy of the statutes on reaching home, and discovered that the failure of a water-supply on a railway train was a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $75, one-half to the informer and the other half to the Overseers of the Poor. Properly conjecturing that he would be benefited by both halves, he brought a suit, and the matter is now before the courts.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* heads its column of brief local news "St. Louis in Splinters." It is a singularly-appropriate heading. St. Louis has been in splinters for a long time. Likewise everything in or from St. Louis. The St. Louis Base-Ball Club went all to pieces here the other day. If ever there was a place in this country in splinters, it is St. Louis. And very small splinters at that.

The Chicago Typographical Union yesterday voted upon the question of reducing the scale of prices for composition from 47 to 42 cents per 1,000 ems on morning papers, and from 42 to 38 cents on evening. The reduction was acquiesced in by a vote of about two-thirds of the members of the Union directly affected by the new scale of prices.

The Brooklyn papers, after lengthy accounts of dare-devil feats on the bridge-wires, have at length been informed "that every precaution has been taken against the loss of life." This, though economical of workmen, appears to be distasteful to Brooklyn journalists, who have watched with watering mouths the tight-rope performances of some of the operatives.

Mrs. CAROLINE S. BROOKS' "Dreaming Iolanthe," modeled in butter, has turned up again at the Centennial. We have no use for "Iolanthe." She doesn't manifest a sufficient inclination to melt.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is pitching into shyster statesmen, and TILDEN congratulates himself that he was only that kind of a lawyer.

A Brooklyn doctor mistook yellow-fever for jaundice, and the Board of Health are discussing the propriety of hanging and cremating him.

PERSONAL.

The sermons of Mr. Moody have been translated into the vernacular of the people of Madagascar.

The Minneapolis *Tribune* makes the startling announcement that Rossini will sail for America Sept. 9. He sailed across the Styx some years ago.

Victor Hugo lately said: "Should I never write another word, twelve volumes of my unpublished works could still be issued from the press."

Etretat, the famous French watering-place, was twenty years ago a cluster of fishermen's huts. Alphonse Karr wrote it up and made it what it is.

Charles Francis Adams has been staying at the Glen House in the White Mountains. He is preternaturally solemn—as any man who has written a Tilden letter ought to be.

Prof. J. M. Hart, of the University of Cincinnati, has just completed another volume of his series of German Classics. The title of the new volume is: "Goethe's Select Prose."

The German Commissioner at the Centennial has bought for $107 seven volumes prepared by two workmen in the Boston Public Library Bindery as specimens of American handiwork in this department of trade. Three of the seven books were by Massachusetts poets,—Longfellow, Whittier, and Emerson. The entire collection will be deposited in the Imperial Library at Berlin.

Prof. Atherton, of Rutgers' College, has been nominated for Congress. If elected, he will fill the position of "the Professor in politics" left vacant by the retirement of Prof. Seelye.

Mlle. Theresa, the French theatrical divinity, has a large cottage at Asnieres, a village near Paris. She receives no lady visitors; those she would like to have think her low; she esteems low those who like her.

Mr. Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston, has purchased for his city residence a mantel-piece of black-oak, standing over 6 feet in height, elaborately carved with massive figures, and known to be over 450 years old.

Florence Nightingale sent a contribution of 11 guineas to the Eastern Sick and Wounded Relief Fund, with a letter expressing in vague and ungrammatical language hopes of the success of somebody or other.

Prof Huxley says that the Marsh collection at New Haven makes evolution, from being mere speculation, as much fact and history as the pyramids. He finds also that Americans have "the savage virtue of hospitality."

Mlle. Psologli, the soprano of St. Columbia's Church in New York, was buried Tuesday. Her friends say that she had no intention to commit suicide, but took the poison to frighten her mother. She frightened her sufficiently—poor woman!

Mr. NEVINS, the Chief of the Brooklyn Fire Department, who outrageously beat Mr. Archibald Gordon, a journalist, has offered to settle with money, but the Mayor insists on a legal investigation. If NEVINS is proven gu

PASTIMES.

Capt. Prindiville's Statement Concerning the Ina and Frolic.

Affidavits in Support of His Side of the Case.

Some Admirable Pigeon-Shooting at Dexter Park.

Yesterday's Rowing Matches on the Schuylkill Decidedly Uninteresting.

Goldsmith Maid Wins the Free-For-All Race at Hartford.

Five Heats Out of Six Trotted in 2:18 and Better.

The St. Louis Nine Treated to Nine Whitewashes at Syracuse.

THE INA AND FROLIC.

THE OTHER SIDE.

THE TRIBUNE gladly gives space to the explanation of Capt. Prindiville, and to any evidence that may be adduced in his favor. As for Capt. Nicholson, his emphatic denial of the rapidly-growing story that he had a $1,000 interest in the race is daily expected.

The statement of Mr. Crosby that Capt. Davis hailed the Tom Brown and asked if it was "all right to go through there, indicating with his hand a course between the judges' boat and the stake-boat," is all bosh. Nothing of the sort ever happened.

CAPT. PRINDIVILLE'S STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—I see by your paper this morning that you have been informed that Capt. Nicholson and myself were partners at one time in the Ina. We never were partners in business, although I should feel proud of having such a partner. Nicholson's record is pure, and can be vouched for by those for whom he has sailed and done business for years. He is well known from one end of the lakes to the other, and I defy any man to point out one dishonorable act in which he ever been guilty of. He is a friend of mine, and a friend of every honest man he knows. He may be liable to err in judgment, but there is not a more honorable man living, and any one who knows him will certify to that fact, if he will say so. When he is heard from, that he had no interest in the race, pecuniary or otherwise, his business was only to deal fairly and impartially by both boats. Capt. Davis proposed him to me as referee, if I had no objections. I said I had none. He also, before the race was run here, two or three different times wanted me not to choose any judges, stating that Capt. Nicholson could go up and sit himself, and that he knew he would do what was right in the matter. I said no; I would have to have judges, as it would be more satisfactory to the crowd. This was any dispute. Now, to throw out such scurrilous hints against an honorable gentleman is, to say the least, infamous.

This race was made in good faith by me for the owners of the Frolic, and I will leave it to those who know me whether it was carried out in good faith on their part or not. I am very sorry it did as it did. I proposed after the race was decided to give the Canadian gentlemen their money and let them go rather than have any feeling on the subject.

Now, as far as the Ina being able to beat the Frolic is concerned, that is all bosh. The Frolic outsailed her on every point, both by the wind and large, and, had they not got the slant of wind from the eastward, which would shut to leeward of them, the amount the Frolic had reached them before the wind hauled, she would have passed the tug stake-boat 1 mile ahead of them, which, with what we gained coming home, would have given the Frolic the race by 1¼ to 1½ minutes. Capt. Atkins has given the facts as regards the arrangements and agreements the morning before starting, and his statement is just as it was, and Capt. Davis can't deny it.

Now, if the Canadians think the Ina is the fastest boat, let them choose any homeboat man among their own friends, and I will guarantee that the owners of the Frolic will match them, boat against boat, one, two, or three races. About the treatment they received from the Chicago Yacht Club, I will leave to themselves. I helped them in every way to get their boat in good condition, as far as I even went so far as to put the Frolic in the dock with her when the Frolic did not need it, because she was in dock three days before. Tom Miller, of Miller Brothers, will confirm what I say. I put the Frolic in because they would not pump the dock out with the Ina alone. If they call this bad treatment, I have no more to say.

JOHN PRINDIVILLE.

CAPT. ATKINS' VIEWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Before the tug Tom Brown left the wharf in C. S. ship, Illinois Central Railway, Capt. Nicholson and myself called the referees, Capt. Davis and Capt. Prindiville to us, informing them that we wished to give them instructions in regard to the coming race. Capt. Nicholson said to Capts. Davis and Prindiville, "We will take that small boat (pointing to the boat used as a stake-boat on Saturday), and will anchor it at 7 o'clock from 300 to 500 feet south of the water. We will give one long blast and one short one to get ready. Five minutes from that time we will blow one long blast to notify you that the race is to commence, and in five minutes more a final long whistle will be sounded to start the yachts. Then the tug Tom Brown will put off on course to windward, and after coming to anchor, will be used as the outward stake-boat. The race is to be run exactly as it was on Saturday, with the exception that the entire course is to windward is to be sailed at once, instead of doubling the course, as on Saturday." Capt. Prindiville asked, "shall we go between the pier and the stake-boat on returning?" Capt. Nicholson and myself answered: "No, leave all the stake-boats to starboard." Capt. Nicholson also asked: "Do you understand these directions, or shall we have them written out?" Capt. Davis replied: "No; you talk loud enough, and we understand them perfectly." "All right," replied Nicholson,—and we then left them and went on board the Tom Brown, took the stake-boat, and lowered her out and placed her about 450 feet south of the Government breakwater. The Frolic having sailed out of C ship, we returned with the tug to the harbor and took the Ina in tow. While towing out, Capt. Davis hailed the tug and asked that the course be changed to southeast, claiming that the wind had hauled so that the yachts could go fifteen miles to windward without reaching the shore in that direction. The tug after consulting awhile, agreed to make that the course, as Capt. Davis had positively stated that he would not run the boat with the wind on the starter. On Prindiville was then called back and informed of the contemplated change in the course, which he accepted. The signals were given as agreed upon, except the whistle, and the Tom Brown then logged off the distance, steering southeast, three-quarters east, where we came to anchor with colors set as stake-boat, and waited until the yachts had turned, when we started back to the Government pier and arrived there a short time ahead of the yachts. The yachts both made more to the northward than seemed necessary, but finally both jibed over and stood for Chicago on the port tack, the Frolic having the weather-gauge of the Ina. As the Ina came in, seeing she was not heading up enough to weather the stake-boat, we gave it to starboard, as ordered in the morning. I stood up and waved my hat for them to head up. Capt. Nicholson pulled me down and said, "You have no right to do that. Let them go where they choose, if they want to, and punish them afterward if they go wrong." I then kept still, except to give the time when the Ina passed between the judges' boat and the stake-boat, until the Frolic had passed the stake-boat to starboard, when I rose and claimed the race for the Frolic, as she had passed the stake-boat as she was ordered, and which instructions were to govern the Ina also in the race. In my opinion, the Ina got so close in that it is very doubtful whether she could pass the stake-boat without making a tack to win the race, and it seemed to me that Capt. Davis made up his mind that he could not win by passing the buoy as ordered in the morning, and determined to run through to port of the stake-boat and claim the race anyway.

Judge for the Yacht Frolic.

DIDN'T HEAR ANYTHING.

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—I, Henry R. Greeley, of the City of Chicago, being duly sworn, depose and say that I was on the tug Tom Brown, Monday, Aug. 28, inst., during the race between the yachts Frolic and Ina, and that I was on top of the cabin, just aft of the wheel-house, where the judges and judges' were stationed, and was in a position to hear anything that might have been said. I did not see the referee make any motions, nor hear him say anything to either boat on the Ina, nor hear either of the judges say anything to any one on the Ina. I had no pecuniary interest in the race.

HENRY R. GREELEY.

Sworn to before me, the undersigned, were on the tug Tom Brown during the race between the yachts Frolic and Ina, and agree with the statements made in the foregoing affidavit.

JACOB C. TURNER,
W. H. EHRERT,
R. J. SULLIVAN,
V. C. KNERR.

A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—When the yacht Ina reached a point say 200 feet from the end of the breakwater, Capt. Davis hailed the judges' boat and asked if it was all right for him to go through there,—indicating with his hand a course between the judges' boat and the stake-boat. The judges made no reply, but Capt. Davis' son, who had been on the judges' boat through the race, ran forward on the tug and replied, "Yes, all right,—right through here." And it was all the Ina could do to clear the judges' boat. When the Captain of the Ina hailed the judges' boat it would have been impossible for the Ina to pass the stake-boat to windward without making a stretch.

J. G. CROSBY.

WANT TO KEEP HER.

Capt. Prindiville says it is the intention of the Yacht Club to keep the Ina here. They do not propose to have her leave Chicago waters. $1,300 have been raised by subscriptions on the Board of Trade towards the $2,000 necessary to buy her. The balance of the money will soon be raised, and the best yacht that ever came into the harbor will be added to the Club.

THE OAR.

ROWING RACES ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Numerous withdrawals from the races to-day caused the sports on the Schuylkill to be less interesting than those of previous days. Courtney, of the Union Springs, had the course to himself in the first single-scull race.

The second race for single sculls was won by McCartney, of the Friendship Club. Mills, of Atalanta, second; Mingus, of Vesper, third. Time, 10:33½.

The third heat was for pair-oars. The London Rowing Club and Argonauta withdrew, leaving the Nautilus (Walsh and Roach) and the Asilanta (Downs and Eustis) the only competitors. The latter won by a dozen lengths. Time, 9:45.

The fourth heat for pair-oars was between two boats of the Northwestern Club, the Londoners having withdrawn. One boat contained Corning and Curtis, and the other Killora and Smith. This was the closest race of the day, the Corning boat led at the start, but in a quarter of a mile the Killora boat pulled right away from them about three lengths, but off Peters' Island the Corning lessened the distance considerably, but through bad steering they got into the back-wash of Killora's boat, and the latter passed the line in 10:02½, the former 10:06¼.

The Dublin crew being the only entry for the college graduates' race, pulled leisurely over the course, winning a handsome silver vase produced by the Regatta Commission.

Courtney, of the Union Springs, and McCartney, of the Friendship Club, pulled for the single-scull prize. Courtney won easily.

THE TRAP-SHOOTERS.

SECOND DAY OF THE DEXTER PARK TOURNAMENT.

The improvement in the weather and the quality of the sport furnished the shooters at Dexter Park increased the attendance considerably yesterday, and both the traps for the class shooters and the sweepstakes party were busy all day. The first business of the day was to finish the class shooting for the second purse of $425, competition for which was begun Tuesday evening. Following is the record of the forty-five entries:

W. T. Johnson	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1—8
J. A. Nichols	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—9
L. Cady	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—9
J. Halloway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Abe Kleinman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—9
E. Hudson	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—9
H. H. Kleinman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—9
Capt. Bogardus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—9
E. Cousins	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
E. H. Gilmore	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—8
Dr. Pierce	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—7
T. J. South	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—9
R. Church	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
C. C. Cadman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
E. T. Wheale	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Greene Smith	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1—7
W. G. Merrill	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—8
Abner Price	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—8
J. J. Kleinman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
Fred Pierson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
F. Kimball	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
F. H. McArthur	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1—6
W. L. Gibson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
E. Thomas, Jr	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
N. Doxey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
J. Wells	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—7
J. A. Ruble	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1—7
T. J. Moore	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1—7
C. H. Williams	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1—9
E. C. Abbott	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—10
C. Henry	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1—7
W. B. Haworth	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—7
J. S. Griffith	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1—7
J. Brown	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—8
A. T. Stewart	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1—7
P. Heisler	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1—6
G. Marsh	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1—9
M. Ballou	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—8
A. S. Patrick	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—7
J. J. Gillespie	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—7
E. E. Martin	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—7
C. Myers	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—7
Tom Stagg	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1—7
S. H. Turrill	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1—8
C. E. Felton	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1—10

TIES ON 10 AT 26 YARDS.

Halloway	1 1 1 1 1—5	Church	1 1 0 dr.
Bogardus	1 1 1 1 1—5	Cadman	1 1 1 1 1—5
J. J. Kleinman	1 0 dr.	Pearson	1 1 1 1 1—5
Kimball	1 1 0 1 1—4	Gibson	1 1 0 1 0—3
Doxey	1 0 0 1 1—3	Wheale	1 1 0 dr.
Griffith	1 1 1 1 1—5	Heisler	0 1 1 1 1—4
Felton	1 1 0 1 1—4		

TIES ON 10 AT 28 YARDS.

Halloway	1 1 1 1 1—5	Church	1 1 0 dr.
Bogardus	0 dr.	Cadman	1 1 1 1 1—5
Griffith	1 1 1 0 dr.	Pearson	1 0 1 0 dr

And the first money ($175) went to Mr. J. E. Halloway, and the Central City Shooting-Club of Syracuse, N. Y.

TIES ON 9 AT 26 YARDS.

Nichols	1 0 dr.	Abe Kleinman	1 1 1 1 1—5
H. H. Kleinman	1 1 1 0—4	Pierce	1 1 1 1 0—4
South	1 0 dr.	Wheale	1 1 1 1 0—4
Price	1 1 1 1 1—5	Thomas	1 1 1 1 1—5
Williams	0 1 1 1 1—4	Cousins	1 1 1 1 1—5

SECOND TIES ON 9 AT 26 YARDS.

Price	1 1 1 1 1—5	A. Kleinman	1 1 1 1 1—5
Wheale	0 1 1 1 dr.	Thomas	1 1 1 0 dr.
Cousins	1 0 0 0 dr.		

The second prize of $100 was divided between Abner Price, of the Audubon Club, and Abe Kleinman, of the Kennicotts, both of Chicago.

TIES ON 8 AT 26 YARDS.

Johnson	1 0 1 1 1—4	Cady	0 0 1 1 1—3
Hudson	1 1 1 0 1—4	Ruble	1 0 0 dr.
Marsh	1 0 1 1 1—4	Myers	1 1 1 1 1—5
Turrill	0 0 dr.		

This gave the third prize of $75 to "Myers," a well-known member of the Audubon Club, of Chicago, who did not see fit to shoot under his own name.

TIES ON 7 AT 26 YARDS.

Gilman	1 1 1 1 0—4	Smith	0 0 0 0 1—1
Wells	1 1 0 1 1—4	Moore	1 1 1 0 1—4
Henry	1 1 0 1 1—4	Brown	1 1 0 0 0—2
Patrick	0 0 1 1 1—3	Gillespie	1 1 1 1 1—5
Stagg	1 1 0 dr.		

Mr. Gillespie, the winner, is a member of the Audubon Club, of Chicago.

TIES ON 6 AT 26 YARDS.

Merrill	1 1 1 1 1—5	Stewart	1 0 1 1 1—4
Ballou	1 1 1 1 1—5	Martin	1 1 1 1 0—4

SECOND TIES ON 6 AT 31 YARDS.

Merrill	1 1 1 1 1—5	Ballou	0 0 1 1 0—2

The winner, W. G. Merrill, is from Akron, O.

After the decision of this event, shooting was begun for

A PURSE OF $425,

and forty-five entries were received. The first contest at 21 yards resulted as follows:

Abner Price	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
J. Nichols	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
G. C. Sherman	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
Abe Kleinman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Capt. Moore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
E. J. Wheale	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—8
J. Halloway	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
J. Wells	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
T. J. South	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
C. Cousins	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
W. G. Gibson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
R. Church	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	—7
H. Swan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Fred Pierson	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	—7
E. F. Eldridge	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—7
F. Pierson	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—7
E. Preston	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—7
J. T. Griffith	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Greene Smith	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
F. Kimball	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
E. Thomas, Jr.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
H. Gilman	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—8
George Marsh	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
E. C. Abbott	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
C. C. Cadman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
W. H. Fellows	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	—8
H. H. Kleinman	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	—8
J. J. Gillespie	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
A. T. Stewart	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—9
S. Strayer	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—8
W. T. Johnson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
L. Cady	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	—7
J. J. Kleinman	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—9
M. H. Brown	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
C. Heisler	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
N. Doxey	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—8
E. Hudson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
W. G. Merrill	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
C. E. Felton	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
C. Henry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
A. S. Patrick	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
E. T. Martin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
S. H. Turrill	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
Tom Stagg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10
A. H. Bogardus	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—10

TIES ON 10 AT 26 YARDS.

Price	1 1 1 1 1—5	Nichols	1 1 1 1 1—5
Cousins	0 dr.	South	0 dr.
Griffith	1 1 1 1 1—5	Swan	1 1 0 dr.
Thomas	1 0 dr.	Kimball	1 1 1 1 1—5
Johnson	0 dr.	Abbott	1 0 dr.
Felton	1 1 1 1 1—5	Merrill	1 1 0 dr.
		Bogardus	1 1 1 1 1—5

SECOND TIES OF 10 AT 31 YARDS.

Price	1 1 1 1 1—5	A. Kleinman	1 1 1 1 1—5
Nichols	1 0 1 1 1—4	Kimball	1 1 1 1 1—5
Griffith	1 1 1 1 1—5	Bogardus	1 1 1 1 1—5
Felton	1 1 1 0—3		

THIRD TIES ON 10 AT 31 YARDS.

Price	1 0 1 1 1—4	Bogardus	1 1 0 0 dr.
Griffith	1 1 1 0—4	Kimball	1 1 1 1 1—5
Bogardus	1 1 1 1 1—5		

FOURTH TIES ON 10 AT 31 YARDS.

Kimball.....0 1 1 1 1—4 | Bogardus.....1 1 1 1 1—5

The winner is widely known as the champion wing shot of the world, and yesterday's performance did not diminish his reputation.

There will be a match contended at the close of the day's sport. They will be settled to-day and another class shoot had.

THE TURF.

FAST TIME AT HARTFORD.

HARTFORD, Aug. 31.—From 10,000 to 15,000 people were at the Charter Oak Park to-day, attracted mainly by the free-for-all race, for which four horses appeared, taking places in the following order: Bodine the pole, Smuggler, Judge Fullerton, and Goldsmith Maid outside. After seven trials they got away, the Maid leading, Smuggler last. Fullerton led at the turn, the Maid second, the stallion last. At the quarter Fullerton led the Maid four lengths, Smuggler third, Bodine breaking and last. Fullerton led to the three-quarter, the Maid second, stallion third. There the Maid took first, Smuggler forced his way to second place, Fullerton falling back to third. From home stretch the race was interesting and exciting. Smuggler crowded the Maid closer and closer all the while, and passed her just before reaching the line, crossing less than a length ahead. Fullerton third, Bodine fourth. Time—Quarter 33, half 1:07, mile 2:15¼. Before the first heat the Maid sold for $50 to the field $17.

At the beginning of the second heat the Maid was even against the field. The Maid and Smuggler got off together, Fullerton third. Smuggler led at the turn, with the Maid third and Bodine fourth. At the quarter Smuggler was half a length ahead of Fullerton and kept his lead to the finish. The Maid was second at the half mile, a length behind the stallion. Fullerton had broken and was last. At the three-quarter the Maid was two lengths behind Smuggler, who kept this distance to the finish. The Maid second, Bodine third, Fullerton fourth. Time—Quarter 34½, half 1:09, mile 2:17.

Smuggler now became the favorite at $100 to $25 on the field. The start was given with Smuggler on the outside, the Maid, Martin, Smuggler's three lengths behind the Maid, Martin, Smuggler's driver, nodding assent to the judges. This loss at the start beat him. The Maid took the pole away at once. Fullerton second, Bodine third, and Smuggler at the turn eight lengths behind. At the quarter pole he passed Bodine, and just beyond quarter pole he passed Fullerton, going tremendously. From the three-quarters to home he pushed the Maid very hard, and the two passed the line together, making a dead heat. Fullerton third, Bodine fourth. Time—Quarter, 33¾; half, 1:07; mile, 2:16¾.

Smuggler was the favorite in the fourth heat at $40 to $15. The Maid started half a length ahead, and kept the lead to the finish. Smuggler took second place before the first turn, and held second to the end. He was within half a length between the quarter and half, but fell back. Bodine broke at the quarter, and was left behind. Fullerton kept third from the first quarter to the finish. Smuggler lapped the Maid on the home-stretch, but broke at the distance line, and the Maid won easily, Smuggler second, Fullerton third. Bodine just saved his distance. Time—Quarter, 33¾; half, 1:08½; mile, 2:17¾.

The Maid was the favorite on the fifth heat, $50 to $25 on the field. The Maid led at the start, Smuggler half a length behind, Fullerton third. At the first turn at the quarter Bodine broke, and fell out of the race. Smuggler took the second place near the half-mile. The Maid led Smuggler two lengths to the three-quarter pole, and beat him easily down the home-stretch. Fullerton third, Bodine fourth, just saving his distance again. Time—Quarter, 34; half, 1:08; mile, 2:18.

Fullerton and Bodine were ruled out of the sixth heat, not having won a heat.

Smuggler and the Maid came up to the score after 7:30 o'clock. The betting was $100 to $30 on the Maid. She took the lead and kept it to the end. At the first quarter she was six lengths ahead. This distance was reduced to three at a little past the half mile, but then the stallion broke and fell out of the race, just saving his distance on a run. Time—Quarter, 35½; half, 1:09½; mile, 2:19¾.

SUMMARY.

Goldsmith Maid	2	2	0	1	1	1
Smuggler	1	1	0	2	2	2
Fullerton	3	4	3	3	3	3
Bodine	4	3	4	4	4	4

Time—2:15¾; 2:17; 2:16¾; 2:17¼; 2:18; 1:19¾.

After her race a collar of flowers was put on the Maid, and a bouquet given to Budd Doble.

The following is the summary of the 2:32 race:

Big Fellow	3	5	1	1	1
Young Wilkes	5	2	2	4	3
Proctor	2	1	3	2	4
Carrie N	6	3	5	3	2
Dan Bryan	4	6	6	5	5
Capt. Smith	1	6	4	6	6

Time—2:27¾; 2:26¾; 2:27¼; 2:28¼; 2:29¾. 4 dis.

The 2:22 race begun yesterday was finished today, Sam Purdy winning the deciding heat. Time, 2:23¾.

BASE-BALL.

THE WHITES AT ROCHESTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The celebrated Chicago nine played the newly-organized semi-professional club of this city to-day in the presence of a good crowd. The fine fielding of the Chicagos was much admired. Wilbur's curve pitching bothered the visitors considerably.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	2	0—8
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Rochesters, 4.
Errors—Chicago, 3; Rochesters, 15.
Runs earned—Chicago, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Watson.

DECIDEDLY INTERESTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Aug. 31.—About 1,000 people assembled at the Driving Park to witness the most exciting game of base-ball that has been played here this season between the Athletics of Racine and the Grangers of this city. The former came off victorious by a score of 50 to 2.

AT LA CROSSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., Aug. 31.—The match game of base-ball here to-day between the Red-Caps of St. Paul and Lakwoods of La Crosse, was very closely contested throughout. The game resulted in favor of the Red-Caps by a score of 3 to 5.

BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 31.—A game of baseball was played in this city this afternoon between the Springfield and Bloomington clubs. At the end of the ninth inning, the score stood 4 to 4. A second game will be played to-morrow here.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—The Indianapolis Club defeated the Buckeyes of Columbus, 10 to 0.

THE BROWNS WHITEWASHED.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 31.—Base-ball: Stars of this place, 7; St. Louis Browns, 0.

THE INDIANS.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 31.—Gen. Sibley returned last night from Omaha, his health not permitting him to accompany the Sioux Peace Commission beyond there. He will, however, meet them later at some other point on the Missouri if his health permits. He says the Sioux hostiles, when captured, are to be transported to the Indian Territory. Friendly Sioux are to be removed to farming reservations on the Missouri. This is without precedent to a grant of further annuities will be the relinquishment of the Black Hills and all of the great reservation west of 103 degrees West. The Agency Indians are represented to the Commissioners as ready to accede to such terms of the new treaty.

To the Western Associated Press.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Aug. 31.—The Indian Commission did not leave Red Cloud Agency until late last night. They have been engaged here to-day perfecting a plan of operations upon which to proceed on arrival at the Agencies. They leave tomorrow morning. In consultation to-day a feeling of perfect unanimity prevailed among the members, and appearances indicate harmonious action in the performance of their duties.

FROM CROOK AND TERRY.

CHEYENNE, Wyo. Ter., Aug. 31.—A courier who left the camp of Crook and Terry on the 20th, at the mouth of Powder River, arrived at Fort Fetterman to-night. The command was then on a trail which was estimated at 10,000 ponies. Campfires indicate seven distinct bands. There is reason to believe that the Indians are almost destitute of food, and traces left in the deserted camps indicate that they are reduced to the extremity of using raw hides for food. All the Snake allies have gone home, the Crows remaining. Gen. Crook fully expects to strike Sitting Bull in a few days.

MINERS MURDERED.

OMAHA, Aug. 31.—A. A. Jones, agent of Clark's Pony Express at Deadwood City, arrived at Sidney this morning. He says the Indians raided the road between Custer and Deadwood on the 20th and killed Weston Smith, a minister, and three miners named Ike Brown, Pollins, and Mason, carrying off their stock. On the 22d Indians made a raid on a party 5 miles south of Custer City and killed James Kidd, Samuel Wallace, Jacob Weilly, and Thompson.

The Indians are supposed to be Northern Sioux from the hostile camp on the road to the Agencies. Jones says the country is full of Indians. There is no truth in the statement of Deadwood being corralled.

FIRES.

AT MORRIS, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 31.—At 1 o'clock this morning the main building of the Sherwood School Furniture Company was discovered on fire. The watchman had just finished his rounds, had struck the bell for one o'clock and sat down to his lunch, when the upper story of the building seemed on fire, and almost instantly the flames seemed to pervade the whole upper story. The entire building was consumed, together with all the machinery, stock in that building, and workmen's tools. The city Fire Department was soon on the ground, and worked incessantly till morning, the walls falling all the other buildings, and the dry lumber that was piled on three sides of the burning building. The heat was very intense, and burning shingles and other pieces of burning wood were carried to the north beyond the depot, over half a mile. It was only by the almost superhuman efforts of the Fire Department and the factory workmen that prevented a general conflagration. It has thrown all the hands out of employment, and at this time is very severe on them. The factory has been running on short time, and part of the time closed. It had just got fairly at work on full time. Most of the merchants in town suffer loss, but not so as to affect their business or cripple them to any extent. The loss of building and machinery is estimated at about $25,000. The insurance is as follows: On building, $1,000 in each, the People's of Newark, Westchester of New York, and Standard of New Jersey. On dry-house, $1,000 in Germania of New Orleans. On boiler and engine, $1,000 in the Home of Galveston. On machinery and stock, $1,000 each in the Farmers' of York, Pa.; Benjamin Franklin, Pa.; Millville, of New York; Empire, of Chicago; and Citizens', of Newark. The dry-kiln and contents were saved, although somewhat damaged.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 354 at 6 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire breaking out in the ruins of L

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Rates of Money and Exchange---Scarcity of Small Change.

The Produce Markets Very Irregular---Wheat Active and Strong.

Provisions and Corn Weak Early, but Close Firmer.

FINANCIAL.

Yesterday was without special incident in financial affairs. The banks doing a general business report a fair demand for accommodations, and a reasonable line of discounts, though they all complain of the dullness in business generally, and an uncomfortable surplus of money piled up in their banks. They hold the rate of discount more firmly than two or three weeks ago, but it may be still quoted at 8@10 per cent to regular customers. The packers' banks are doing very little business, and will not till the packing season commences, several weeks hence. Their terms are very low,--about 4 per cent on call and short time with approved collaterals; but, as the regular business of the city does not favor 4 or in fact scarcely even warrant that kind of transactions, they find very few opportunities to invest their funds during the dull summer season.

On the street, as usual, rates are nominal at 6@8 per cent, with very little doing.

New York exchange is reported a little firmer: but no actual sales between banks were heard of above 50c discount per $1,000. The closing-up of the business of the month may have some effect upon the market for the next few days.

The clearings were $2,900,000.

SILVER.

The scarcity of fractional currency and silver change continues to be severely felt, especially in the country. The correspondents of our city banks tell a story of such trouble that, could the authorities at Washington realize it, they certainly would send a larger supply to the Sub-Treasury here. What these complacent gentlemen "Down East" most need are some earnest lessons in geography and business statistics. They seem to forget there are some eight or ten millions of people whose business centres in Chicago. They must be supplied with coin from this city; and the idea of doling out $1,000 per month, at this late day, to each of our banks, is preposterous. They ought to have left the fractional rags in the hands of the people, if they and the notes were, till they got ready to exchange them for coin. As it is, the "powers that be" are responsible for a vast amount of profanity; and, the sooner they send on a full supply of coin, the better it will be for the business and the morals of the Northwest.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	117¾	118¼
United States 5-20s of '65	111¾	112¼
5-20s of '65--January and July	112¾	113¼
5-20s of '67--January and July	116¾	116¾
5-20s of '68--January and July	116¾	116¾
10-40s	117¾	118¼
United States new 5s of '81	115¾	115¾
United States currency 6s	120¼	.....

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. bonds	*108	108
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. sewerage	*106	106
Chicago City 7 ₰ ct. water loan	*106	108
Cook County 7 ₰ ct. bonds	*106½	.....
Town of Lake 7 ₰ ct. bonds	*97	.....
North Chicago 7 ₰ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	*98	.....

*And Interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	145	.....
City Railway, West Side	155	.....
City Railway, 8 per cent cts	*108	.....
City Railway, North Side	124	.....
Traders' Insurance Company		126
Chamber of Commerce	70	75
Exposition stock	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	.....	.....

*And Interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.--Gold opened at 109¾, declined to 109¾, and advanced to 110, at which it closed. Carrying rates, 2 per cent. Borrowing rates, 2 per cent to flat.

Governments closed strong.

Railroad bonds were firm this afternoon, with a moderate business.

State bonds were quiet.

The stock market opened with unimportant changes from yesterday's closing prices. During the first half-hour the general list advanced ¼@1¼. At the first Board the market became heavy, with St. Paul and Ohios noticeably weak, and prices fell ¼@1¾, the latter Milwaukee & St. Paul. Erie declined 1¼. Later there was a further decline of ¾@1¾, the latter Lake Shore and Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, followed by a recovery of ¼@¾, the latter also Lake Shore. During the closing hour stocks were strong and higher, the best quotations of the day having been made in some instances. The advance from the lowest point of the day ranged from ½ to 3¾, and business was quite large. Delaware & Hudson Canal advanced to 84¾, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 83¾, New Jersey Central to 41, Michigan Central to 39½, Erie to 10¾, Lake Shore to 65¾, Northwestern to 64¾, common to preferred to 60¾, Rock Island to 103¾, St. Paul common to 31¼, preferred to 66¾, Ohios to 11¾, Western Union to 69¾, and Pacific Mail to 34¾. Other changes were slight. The market closed active and strong, with a better feeling. Among the transactions today were 17,600 shares of Erie, 36,300 Lake Shore, 8,000 Northwestern, 4,000 Rock Island, 2,900 Pacific Mail, 18,000 St. Paul, 4,300 Ohios, 16,000 Western Union, 37,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 8,500 New Jersey Central, and 9,000 Michigan Central.

Money market easy; 2 on call. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $407,000.

Customs receipts, $600,000.

Clearings, $28,000,000.

Sterling quiet; 60 days, 486½@487¼; sight, 488¾@489.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	117¾	New 5s	115¾
Coupons, '65	112¾	10-40s	118¼
New	113	Coupons	118¼
Coupons, '67	118¾	Currencies	120¾
Coupons, '68	118¾		

STOCKS.

Western Union	71	New Jersey Central	41
Quicksilver	13¾	Rock Island	103¾
Quicksilver pfd	17¾	St. Paul	31
Pacific Mail	37¾	St. Paul pfd	66
Mariposa	6	Wabash	2¾
Mariposa pfd	6¾	Wabash pfd	3
Adams Express	105	New York Air	101
Wells-Fargo	84	Terre Haute	3½
American	57¾	Terre Haute pfd	13¾
United States	40	Chicago & Alton	103¾
New York Central	108	Chicago & Alton pfd	103¾
Erie	10¾	Ohio & Miss	11
Erie pfd	24¾	Ohio, Ind. C. & W	2¾
Harlem	134	A. & P. Telegraph	17¾
Harlem pfd	132	Missouri Pacific	1
Michigan Central	39¾	A. & E. R. R.	3¾
Panama	128	Indiana Central	3¾
Union Pacific	61¾	C., R. & Quincy	119
Lake Shores	65¾	Hannibal & St. Jos	15¼
Illinois Central	88¾	Cen. Pac. bonds	110¾
Cleve'd & Pitts	91¾	U. Pac. land-grant	105¾
Northwestern	64¾	U. Pac. sinking-fund	95¾
Northwestern pfd	89¾		
C., C. C. & I	3		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	48¾	Virginia, new	25
Tennessee 6s, new	48¾	Missouri	108
Virginia 6s, old	25		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.--Mining stocks closed to-day as follows:

Consolidated Virginia	58	Crown Point	12
California	85¾	Yellow Jacket	30¾
Segregated Belcher	3	Gould & Curry	21¾
Ophir	56	Belcher	33
Choller	95	Confidence	18
Savage	14¾	Exchequer	14¾
Imperial	3¾	Exchequer pfd	17¾
Mexican	35¼	Overman	24
Gould & Curry	10¼	Justice	29
Best & Belcher	58¾	Caledonia	8
Hale & Norcross	48		

MINING STOCKS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31.--Gold 110¼.

Sight exchange on New York ¾ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 539.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.--Consols, money and account, 95 15-16.

United States bonds, 6s, 1065; '67s, 106½; 10-40s, 107; new 5s, 107¾.

New York Central, 95; Erie, 10¾; preferred, 18.

PARIS, Aug. 31.--Rentes, 98f 17½c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 31.--United States bonds, new 5s, 105¾.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Aug. 31:

CITY PROPERTY.

The premises No. 1084 Indiana av, dated Aug. 30	$ 14,000
West Taylor st, 216 ft s or Oakley av, r f, 24x100 ft, dated Aug. 30	1,000
Fourteen st, 50 ft e of Throop av, s f, triangle of 64 3-10 ft to alley, dated Aug. 19	1,700
Archer av, 75 ft n e of Blake st, n f, 25x118 ft, dated Aug. 23	1,200
Finnell st, 400 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 28	4,000
West Randolph st, 260 ft e of Aspen st, s s, 30x120 ft, dated Aug. 21	2,500
Irving place, 152 ft n of Taylor st, w f, 25x120 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 31	3,000
South Dearborn st, 200 ft s of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x110 ft, dated Aug. 21	1,600
Butterfield st, 175 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 30	4,000
Halsted st, 66 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 132 7-10 ft, with buildings, dated Aug. 30	5,500
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN 4 RADIUS OF RIVER	
Bills of the court-house.	
Indiana av, 80 ft s of Sixty-third st, w f, 121.2 160 ft, dated Feb. 26	$ 4,100
Duncan av, 130 ft s of Fifty-fifth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 21	600

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	10,977	2,410	12,091	2,918
Wheat, bu	22,525	54,000	7,067	202,270
Corn, bu	303,985	120,305	345,845	330,250
Oats, bu	99,527	80,600	43,261	77,093
Rye, bu	2,674	4,010	2,773	907
Barley, bu	5,151	12,058	1,193	9,111
Grass seed, lbs	207,200	260,415	448,400	133,069
Flaxseed, lbs	224,300	227,600	16,000	28,691
S. corn, bs	.....	.....	.....	25,250
C. meats, lbs	270	160,000	1,420,357	1,121,578
Beef, bbls	.....	.....	102	328
Beef, brls	.....	150	45	.....
Pork, brls	.....	.....	1,088	2,570
Lard, lbs	61,810	.....	479,962	655,373
Tallow, lbs	16,905	3,220	23,550	530
Butter, lbs	65,876	57,754	228,000	108,790
Live Hogs, No	10,439	37,600	4,211	4,433
Cattle, No	2,472	2,367	3,354	2,732
Sheep, No	730	607	.....	206
Hides, lbs	125,400	119,200	322,800	78,500
Highwines, brls	150	12	270	231
Wool, lbs	157,000	39,675	260,525	122,630
Potatoes, bu	650	200	1,100	.....
Coal, tons	3,066	.....	510	.....
Hay, tons	10	.....	.....	.....
Lumber, m	1,700	4,900	1,338	3,721
Shingles, m	2,000	12,227	1,320	1,314
Salt, brls	3,538	.....	110	2,770
Poultry, lbs	.....	.....	690	.....
Poultry, coops	27	.....	.....	.....
Game, pkgs	26	.....	24	.....
Eggs, pkgs	2,400	.....	50	345
Cheese, lbs	2,210	1,632	146	324
G. apples, brls	1,371	1,462	70	236

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 2,494 bu wheat, 438 bu corn, 703 bu oats, 450 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 2 cars No. 3 winter wheat, 1 car No. 1 Northwestern, 4 cars No. 2 Northwestern do, 7 cars No. 1 spring, 35 cars No. 2 do, 15 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars rejected do (73 wheat); 89 cars and 11,000 bu high mixed corn, 232 cars and 34,900 bu No. 2 do, 88 cars and 11,000 bu rejected do (409 corn); 9 cars white oats, 15 cars and 7,500 bu No. 2 do, 53 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (79 oats); 12 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do; 7 cars No. 1 barley, 2 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars No. 3 do, 5 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (34 barley). Total (611 cars), 320,000 bu. Inspected out: 12,264 bu wheat, 184,741 bu corn, 4,042 bu oats, 17,808 bu rye.

A letter from Nebraska received in this city says that the grasshoppers are committing fearful devastation in the central parts of the State. It also intimates that the Nebraska newspapers and the railroad men are concealing the truth, for fear that emigration would be checked in that direction if the truth were known.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted on 'Change yesterday in regard to the memory of the late Jirah D. Cole, one of the oldest and most highly respected members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

It was reported from Milwaukee yesterday that 25,000 bu wheat had been bought in that market for shipment to interior points in Wisconsin, as Watertown and Ripon. There is wheat in those sections, but the farmers are said to be unwilling to sell at present prices.

We referred some time ago to the fact that some receivers of corn in this market had refused to appeal to the new Committee in cases where they believed the Inspector to be wrong. It was understood at the time that this resolution had been formed in consequence of the position taken by the Committee when called upon to decide on a boatload of corn the day after the Committee had entered on its duties. That corn was shipped to Buffalo on its merits, and was sold there last Wednesday, by sample, at 49c per bu, being the price of straight No. 2 in that market. The shippers of the corn claim that if it was worth as much as No. 2 in Buffalo it should have been good enough to pass muster as No. 2 in Chicago.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of Aug. 25 reports a meeting of the Grangers, in "Wheat Convention," for the purpose of forming plans for shipping their wheat to Europe without the intervention of middle-men. The *Chronicle* says:

It was finally determined by a united Convention to begin the loading of vessels as soon as they can be obtained at rates apportionate to the Liverpool price. The plan is to keep a stream of wheat afloat, and by shipping their own grain get the benefit of a rise, which every indication points to as certain to come. There will be at least 6,000,000 tons of wheat for export. By concentrating the whole crop in a few days a ton more than when sold in small lots, as was demonstrated in the Convention, and by shipping through the Grange Agency at 50c a ton commissions will be saved to the producers. Presuming that half the wheat could be shipped through the Grange, there would be a saving to the farmers of $1,500,000. This immense amount in addition would be reaped by the Grangers' Bank, to be divided in the shape of dividends to a large number of farmers who have subscribed to that institution. These are the questions which have engrossed the attention of the large body of farmers assembled in convention.

The Convention will meet periodically for discussion and the transaction of business during the entire season.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday and irregular. The wheat market was strong, while provisions and corn were weak under large offerings, and some other markets were easier, but without much change in prices. The trading chiefly had reference to the fact that the day wound up the month of August, and deliveries on September contracts will be in order this morning. There was not much pressure to sell for September, except in corn and provisions, but a good deal of changing over, and not a little selling out. The shipping movement was less active in consequence, freights being taken for a moderate quantity of corn, though not equal to the current receipts. The advices from other points were generally favorable to holders of breadstuffs.

In dry-goods circles no important changes were apparent. Continued and satisfactory improvement in the demand is reported, and the general market is slowly but surely working into a firmer position. Prints, bleached and brown cottons, and in fact all standard cotton textiles, have a strong upward tendency. Groceries were moving fairly, and, with the exception of sugars, fully previous prices were being realized. Sugars were off an ¼c. Coffees, teas, sirups, and molasses were firm. The butter market was active and firm at the prices current on the preceding days of the week. Cheese was ordered rather sparingly on account of the hot weather, but values were steadily held. In dried fruits there was a moderate movement at generally steady prices. Currants and raisins were slightly lower. The oil market was without especially new features. Carbon was very strong, but was without further decided advance. Turpentine was firmer. Other oils ruled steady. There is a slowly improving demand for leather, and prices are hardening. Grain bags continue active and firm. Coal was weak and unsettled, with a tendency to go lower, though no positive decline has taken place as yet.

Lumber was in good demand and firm. The offerings at the docks were small and inadequate, and piece stuff advanced 25c per m ft. Other grades were firm. Hardware and metals are meeting with a better demand, and some goods are steadier than they were a week ago. Wool was firm under a fair inquiry, with the offerings and receipts moderate. Broom-corn was steady. The higher grades of timothy were in good request and stronger, while low grades were slow. Flax was firm, and other seeds quiet and unchanged. The demand for potatoes was fair, and higher prices were obtained, the offerings being small. Poultry and eggs were in moderate demand at recent prices. Green fruits were in large supply, and sold at irregular prices.

Lake freights were less active and firm, at 2¼c bid and 2¾c asked for corn to Buffalo by sail. Rail freights were quiet, without change in quotations, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17¼c to Baltimore, and 20c to Boston, per 100 lbs. and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 9c for corn and 9¼c for wheat to New York, and 10c on cars to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 285,000 bu corn.

WHEAT INSPECTION.

Mr. Butler furnishes the following statement showing the number of cars of wheat inspected into store in this city as posted for the year, from Sept. 1, 1875, to Aug. 31, 1876, with the inspection for the previous year:

	1875-'76.	1874-'75.
No. 1, cars	3,825	5,779
No. 2	21,139	28,260
No. 3	15,308	10,523
Rejected	10,012	2,785
Unmerchantable	868	232
Total	50,841	57,569

The inspection by months for the same periods was as follows:

	1875.	1874.
September, number of cars	6,392	7,918
October	10,292	10,893
November	3,610	6,904
December	4,187	4,734
	1876.	1875.
January	2,897	3,905
February	2,634	1,756
March	2,157	2,616
April	1,592	2,327
May	3,610	3,774
June	3,504	3,031
July	3,277	6,783
August	4,161	4,790
Total number of cars	50,841	57,569

THE FRENCH HARVEST.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

In the neighborhood of Paris the greater parts of the crops have been gathered. Farmers, not usually an optimist race of men, declare that this year's harvest is one of the largest within living memory. They expect that the yield will be even more abundant than last year, though the harvest of 1875 has often been rivaled. Since the war Providence has been very kind to France in this respect, and though the harvests have not quite paid off the indemnity, as some enthusiasts would have us believe, they have certainly helped to render a fine of two hundred millions sterling as light an affair on us as it can be under any circumstances. "In France," said Voltaire, "even the sun repairs the mischief done by the inhabitants," and yet with an imperial taxation of 60,000,000 for the present year, to say nothing of local burdens, and the prospect of an annual increase in national expenditure for an indefinite period of time, some French financiers are despondent enough to take a somewhat gloomy view of the political future. They maintain that a splendid harvest is not so much a piece of good fortune in France as almost a necessity to enable her to meet her obligations, so that if the vipers of these gentlemen were accepted as correct, a hailstorm next June might be regarded as the sure precursor of State bankruptcy. Others affirm, with perhaps more justice, that a bad harvest would be fatal to the Republic, the rural class being eminently political, and consequently unwilling to support a Government which cannot guarantee fine weather.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received Aug. 31: J. Ve Farwell & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Kantzler & Hargis, 6 cases cigars; W. F. Bemis, 2 cases cigars; A. H. Brown, 9 cases guns, 3 pkgs cartridges, 3 pkgs clothing; Ranney & Ingills, 50 bdls bags. Amount of duties collected, $2,145.60.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS--Were again active and unsettled, with a weak feeling in the early part of the session and a firmer tone towards the close. Hogs were steady and lower, under a larger supply, and holders of product seemed to be wearied over the prospect of carrying the property further, and sold out freely. One prominent operator, who had bought largely of year pork, closed out the whole lot yesterday at an average loss (as stated) of $3.50 per brl. The shorts filled in willingly, and after 12 o'clock there was some disposition to lave it as the decline by parties who thought a reaction in prices to be more than probable, even though the advance should not be maintained. The trading was almost entirely for future delivery.

Mess Pork--Was active, and declined 30c per brl, then turned upward, and closed 50@75c higher than the previous evening; except for seller the year, which was 75c lower. Sales were reported of 50 brls cash at $15.60; 250 brls do (new) at $15.25@15.40; 14,500 brls seller September at $15.30@15.37½; 15,000 brls seller October at $15.30@15.37½; and 15,500 brls seller year at $14.00@14.35. Also 70 brls back pork at $15.37½. The market closed firm at $15.55@15.57½ cash or seller September; $15.55@15.57½ seller October; and $14.30 seller the year.

Prime mess and extra prime were entirely nominal.

Lards--Was active, and declined 12½c per 100 lbs, but closed firmer on the day, under the latest prices of Wednesday. We note a drop of ¼ per cwt in Liverpool, probably in consequence of our own weakness. Sales were reported of 250 lots cash at $9.55; 8,000 lbs seller September at $9.42½@9.60; 5,000 lbs seller October at $9.30@9.50; and 4,500 lbs seller the year at $8.00@8.80. Total 17,750 lbs. The market closed firm at $9.55@9.57½ for cash or seller September; $9.50@9.52½ seller October; and $8.80 seller the year. Summer lard was quoted as low per 100 lbs below the price of winter-rendered.

Meats--Were rather quiet, but a shade firmer on winter sides, while summer-cured were dull and unchanged. The offerings were not so large as heretofore. Sales were reported of 150,000 lbs short ribs at 6½c seller September, and 7½c for October; 500 bxs long and short clears, seller first half of December, at 7½c, and 50 bxs long cut hams at 12c. The following are the latest quotations:

	Shoul-ders.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	6¼	7¾	8¼
Boxed	6¾	7¾	8¼
September	6¾	7¾	8¼
October	6¾	7¾	8¼
Bacon, cash	7¾	8¾	9¼

Summer-cured meats were quoted at 5¾@6c for boxed shoulders; 8¼@8¾c for do short ribs; 8¼@8½c for do long clears; 9¾@10c for do short clears; 5½@6c for do long cut hams; 11@11½c for sugar-cured berlands; 12@12½c for sweet-pickled hams; and 11 @11¾c for boxed long-cut hams. Bacon hams about 12@12½c.

Short ribs, seller November and December, were nominal at 7¾@8c, and long and short clears, same delivery, were quoted at 8¼@8½c.

Grease--Was quiet at 5½@5¾c.

BEEF PRODUCTS--Were steady and quiet at $10.75 @11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $8.50@9.00 for hams.

Tallow--Was quoted at 7¾@8c for city, and 7@7½c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR--Was quiet and firm. There was only a light demand on local account, with none from shippers, and holders were therefore unable to command an advance to correspond with the movement in wheat. Sales were reported of 650 brls winters on private terms, and 1,000 brls spring extras, partly at $4.87½. Total, 1,650 brls. The market closed firm at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.50@6.00; choice spring extras, $5.00@5.50; medium do, $4.75@5.00; shipping extras, $4.25@4.75; choice patents, $6.50@ 7.50; common do, $5.75@6.00; sour springs, $3.00@ 3.50; spring superfines, $2.50@3.00. Rye flour, $3.75 @4.00.

Bran--Was quiet and easy, the demand being about equal to the supply. Sales were 20 tons at $9.50 free on board cars; and 20 tons from winter wheat at $10.00 on track.

Corn-Meal--Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $15.00 on track.

WHEAT--Was active and stronger, advancing 1½c from the latest prices of Wednesday. The foreign markets were a fair reported strong, being firm in Liverpool, with unsettled weather in England, and New York was steady with light offerings, and a good inquiry for prompt supply. The great diversity of opinion as to whether the latter fact ought or ought not to affect the selling price of the wheat traded in here are surprising. Millions of bushels of wheat, unthreshed, calling out a good speculative demand throughout, deemed to be chiefly local. A great deal of business was done here during the forenoon, the range of the price for this month as compared with October varied with the pressure, being 2c below early, and 1½c afterwards. Cash sales were in good request, and chiefly in all sales made for September, and glit-edged receipts had little or no preference over lots that can be delivered on that month. The significant fact was shown in the receipts of new wheat is lessening the premium hitherto paid for the article: new No. 2 was only account 1c higher than old yesterday, and receipts are small yet, but are expected to exhibit a material increase next week. Seller October opened at 90¾c, and very much unsettled, sold at 90¼c, then advanced to 90¾c, and closed at 90¾c. Seller September sold at 89¾@89¾c, closing at 90¼@90¾c. Seller the month were reported at 90¾c. Cash No. 2 spring and new do closed at 88c. Cash sales were reported of 43,000 bu No. 2 spring at 92¾@93¾c; 7,000 bu new do at 88¾@89¾c; 1,800 bu No. 3 spring at 81@82c; 2,000 bu new do at 85c; 1,800 bu rejected spring at 86@87c; and 4,000 bu by sample at 75@90c on track. Total, 59,300 bu.

Minnesota Wheat--Was very quiet, and graded lots were entirely nominal. Sales were 700 bu by sample at 91.00@91.05 for No. 2 hard on board cars.

CORN--Was moderately active, and rather weak, declining 1½c from the highest prices of Wednesday, and closed relatively firm. The market was badly weakened the previous afternoon by the warm weather, with anticipations of a large yield in New York. This tendency was at gaining ground that the growing crop will be a big one, and that impression bids fair to continue so long as the present favorable weather lasts. Keep up means weakness, under free selling. Shippers are holding back, lest an active demand should cause a radical advance in freights. Receipts are in full accumulation of stocks in store. Seller September opened at 42c, declined to 41¾c, advanced to 42¾c, and closed at 42c. Seller October sold at 41¾@42¾c, closing at 42c. Seller the year was quiet at 40¾@40¾c. Seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 41¾@42c, and closed at 42c. High mixed sold at 42¾c. Cash sales were reported of 54,200 bu high-mixed at 42¾@42¾c; 127,200 bu No. 2 at 41¾@42¾c; 50,800 bu rejected at 39¾@40¾c; 6,000 bu new do at 39¾@41c on track; and 1,600 bu do at 40@42c free on board cars. Total, 239,800 bu.

OATS--Were fairly active early, but rather dull during the last hour, and a shade easier than on the previous day, closing weak in sympathy with corn, and the receipts had fair to common limits. There was a fair quoted firm under moderate receipts. There was a fair demand early from August shorts, who were buying cash to deliver on settling third delivery, and sellers of the month opened at 31½@31¾c, selling down to 31¾c for cash, and both closing at 31¾c. The other futures were rather quiet and weak at the close. September opened at 31c, sold to 31¼c, and closed at 31@31⅛c. October sold at 31@31½c, and closed about the same as September. Seller the year sold early at 31c. Rejected oats were more active and firmer, selling at 29¾@29¾c. Samples were in fair request, with the offerings rather light. Cash sales were reported of 38,900 bu No. 2 at 31¼@31¾c; 6,000 bu No. 3 at 31½c; 26,400 bu rejected at 29@30c; 4,000 bu by sample at 29@32½c on track; 7,200 bu do at 28@34c free on board. Total, 82,500 bu.

RYE--Was less active, and closed about ¼c lower. There was less inquiry for shipment, the largest order recently received having been filled, and the receipts were fair. Futures were quiet. October was held at 56@58½c, and September quiet at 58c. Cash sales included 6,000 bu No. 2 at 57¾c.

BARLEY--Was moderately active and stronger early, and closed dull and weak at a decline of 1@1½c from the top figures of the day. The demand was chiefly from the September shorts. The receipts were larger, and there was more trading in cash, the orders being principally for low grades. California barley was offered and held higher. Seller September opened at 80c, sold at 80½c, and closed at 79c. October sold at 79@80c, closing at 78¾@79c. A broken lot for September sold at 7.c. Cash new sold at 80c, closing nominally at about 79c. Old was quoted at 82½@85c, and a car of glit-edged brought 86c. New No. 3 brought 54c, and rejected 53c; old do brought 78@80c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu new No. 2 at 80c; 400 bu fresh old at 86c; 4,400 bu new No. 3 at 54c; 400 bu new rejected at 53c; 800 bu old do at 78@80c; 4,400 bu by sample at 35@85c on track; 1,700 bu at 35c@$1.00 delivered. Total, 13,900 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat--Sales: 130,000 bu, at 94¾c for September, and 96@96¾c for October, and 86¾c for new for October.

Corn--Sales: 20,000 bu, at 42¾c for September, and 40¾@40¾c for the year.

Oats--Sales: 2,000 bris, at $15.55 for September and October, and $14.25@14.30 for the year.

Lard--Sales: 500 tcs, at $9.55 for October.

LATEST.

Corn was also fairly active, and 10@15c higher, closing at $15.65@15.70 for September and October. Sales: 4,500 brls, at $15.65@15.72½ for September, and $15.65 @15.70 for October.

Lard was quiet and firm, closing at $9.57½ for September or October. Sales: 1,750 tcs, at $9.50@9.57½ for September, and $9.55@9.57½ for October.

Meats were in fair request, and short ribs advanced, sales being reported of 100,000 lbs at 7c for seller September. Also sales of 750 boxes long and short clears for December at 7¾c.

Wheat was active, advancing 1¼@1¾c under an urgent demand from the shorts. September sold at 94¾@ 95¾, closing at 95¾c, and October at 96¾@97c, closing at 96½c.

Corn was fairly active and 4@4½c higher, selling at 42¾@43¾c for September, closing at 42¾c, and at 42½ @43½c for October, closing at 42¾@43¾c.

Oats were firmer, closing at 31¾c for October, and selling at 31¾c for September.

In the afternoon 38c was bid for a vessel for corn to Buffalo and refused, the agent holding at 39c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL--Was quoted at $2.18.

BROOM CORN--Continues in moderate demand and steady. The stock of old corn is rather light, and new corn is not yet ready for market. The new crop promises to be of exceptionally good quality, but in some sections the corn is backward and may be overtaken by frost before it matures. Dealers are selling at following prices: Choice green hurl, 8@9c; medium hurl, red tipped, 6½@7c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5½@6c; red tipped with do, 5@5½c; red wrinkled do, 4@4½c; green covers and insides, 5@5½c; red tipped do, 4@4½c; inside brush, 3@3½c; medium to choice stalk braid, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 2½@3½c; crooked do, 2@3c.

BUTTER--Prices remain very firm, not only for choice to fancy grades, which comparatively are scarce, but for the commoner sorts as well. The current demand quite equals the daily receipts, and the present position of the market apparently is as firm as at any time during the season. We continue to quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 24@28c; medium to good grades, 19@ 21c; inferior to common, 15@18c.

BAGGING--Cotton seamless goods continue in large demand, and remain unqualifiedly firm. The sales of grain bags during August were the heaviest reported for any month for a number of seasons past, and the supply of the leading brands is reduced to very moderate dimensions. Following are the quotations: Stark A, 22c; Peerless AA, 22c; Lewiston, 21½c; Montanp, 22c; Ontario, 22¾c; American A, 19¼c; Amoskeag, 19½c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 14 @15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@ 24c.

CHEESE--Was in light demand yesterday, the hot weather operating to restrict business. Prices were sustained at 7¾@8c for good to best grades. Poor to fair qualities were offered at 5@6½c.

COAL--The situation remains unchanged. The decline at the East of $1.00@2.00 per ton has demoralized the trade here, and, despite the efforts of the local combination to sustain it, a material decline seems imminent. Beyond supplying actual current needs there is at present no demand. While prices remain nominally unchanged there is more or less "cutting" of rates among retailers. We quote: Lackawanna egg, $7.50; do nut, $7.75; do range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $5.75@4.25.

EGGS--Were slow and lower. The hot weather is injuring the stock, and retailers are buying only from day to day, and usually refuse to take anything that has not been candled. Sales were made at 11@11½c.

FEATHERS--Prime live geese were salable at 52@ 53c and mixed at 25@30c.

FISH--Trade was reported fair with prices ruling steady and unchanged. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $3.90@4.00; No. 2 do, $3.75@3.85; trout, $3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00 @10.50; No. 1 shore, $12.00@13.00; No. 2 do, $10.00 @10.50; No. 1 shore, ½-brl, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 do, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 2 do, $5.50; shore kits, large, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 do, large family kits, $1.30@1.40; codfish, $4.50@4.75; George's codfish, $5.50; summer-cured codfish, $5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brls, $4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do, ½-brl, $3.25@3.50; scaled herring, per box, 33@40c; No. 1 herring, 20@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS--A small reduction in the quotations of raisins and currants is noted, but otherwise the market remains without new features. Business continues slowly to improve, and jobbers anticipate an active fall trade:

Foreign--Currants, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 15@15½c; Turkish prunes, 5¾@6c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 7¾@11¼c; raisins, layers, $2.10@2.15; loose Muscatels, $2.25@2.50; Zante currants, 6¾@7c; citron, 22@ 23c.

Domestic--Michigan apples, 3½@3½c; South Carolina sliced, 3½@3½c; pared peaches, 15@16c; blackberries, 9@ 10c; raspberries, 20@23c; pitted cherries, 17@18c.

Nuts--Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Tarragona, 19@ 20c; Naples walnuts, 17@17½c; French walnuts, new, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils, 8@8½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5½@6½c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS--Were again abundant and easy, with the demand only fair. Peaches, grapes, apples, plums, and pears were in large supply on the street and sold rather slowly to the city trade. Foreign and California fruits were dull, the abundance and relative cheapness of various domestic fruits leaving little room desirable. Blackberries, $1.10@1.25 per case of 16 qts; apples, $1.50@2.00 per brl; crab apples, 50@75c per basket; peaches, 35@75c per basket; pears, 50@75c per basket; plums, 75c@$1.00 per basket; grapes, Concords, $2.25@2.50 per case of 20 lbs, or 40@50c per basket; watermelons, $10.00@14.00 per hundred; muskmelons, 50@75c per doz; tomatoes, 50c per bu; California pears, $3.00@4.00 per box; do plums, $2.50@3.00 per box; do peaches, $3.00@10.00 per box; oranges, $6.00@8.00 per box.

GROCERIES--The easy feeling recently developed in the sugar market was more pronounced yesterday, and ref

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Commissioners Set to Work to Falsify Their Records.

Mr. McCaffrey Expresses Himself Concerning Commissioner Burdick.

The Furniture Contract---Sexton Gets His Job.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President Johnson in the chair. All were present.

The contract between the county and P. J. Sexton, the successful bidder for the construction of the amphitheatre and corridors in the County Hospital, was read and approved. The price to be paid is $41,875.

SHORT OF WATER.

The Committee on Public Charities reported that there was great danger of the supply of water at the County Farm running short, and they therefore recommended the acceptance of a proposition made by John F. Gray & Co. to bore a well,—the first 1,000 feet at the rate of $3, the next 500 feet at $3.50 per foot, and the next 500 feet at $4.

The same Committee reported bills for supplies furnished the institutions at Jefferson, aggregating $5,580.69. They were ordered to be paid.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts recommended the payment of the following: Pay-roll Criminal Court Clerk's office, $916.66; Sheriff's department, $7,287.21. Concurred in.

The Committee on Public Service recommended the payment of the roll of county employes, amounting to $5,953.30. Concurred in.

The same Committee recommended the payment of the following quarterly bills of the Commissioners: Ayars, $438.60; Burdick, $390; Busse, $341.55; Carroll, $395; Cleary, $390; Conly, $380; Guenther, $534.95; Herting, $385; Lonergan, $397.87; McCaffrey, $390; Mulloy, $390; Schmidt, $390; Tabor, $427.25; Johnson, $395; Holden, $402. Total $6,482.15. Concurred in.

HOLDEN GROWS NERVOUS.

Commissioner Holden offered the following:

WHEREAS, The recent action of the Board in awarding the contract to William McNeil & Son for the furnishing, cutting, and setting to completion the stone for the county's portion of the new Court-House has caused more or less criticism pertaining to the award as made by this Board, and

WHEREAS, In order that the public may know the exact status of the various bids made and reviewed by this Board, and

Resolved, That the annexed list of bids, as made by the various parties for furnishing, cutting, and setting the stone for the county's portion of the Court-House be spread upon the records of this Board and published.

Bidders.	Quarry.	Bids.	Increase over lowest bid.
P. Fanning	Lemont.	$ 535,000	
Wm. McNeil & Son	Lemont.	540,000	$ 5,000
Charles A. Orleans	Cook	558,641	23,641
John Atkinson		580,(04	45,004
Wolf, Price & Co	Lemont.	581,000	46,000
Thomson & Reid	Lemont.	608,450	73,450
W. C. Deakman	Lemont.	612,640	77,640
Isaac Graveson		645,000	110,000
Farnshaw & Gobel		668,122	134,122
Edwin Walker (estimated)	Lemont.	698,000	140,000
D. H. Call	Illinois	728,200	163,200
Bolden week & Hennie		730,000	165,000
Henry Harms	Illinois	755,000	190,500
Butcher & Co	Lemont.	785,000	223,000
Singer, Talcott & Co	Lemont.	775,000	240,000
Charles Moessinger	Lemont.	946,200	411,200
Ginley & Rannemacher	Lemont.	956,000	434,000

Commissioner Burdick said that the bids mentioned were not all the bids which were received. The resolution misstated the facts, and the Commissioner (Holden) knew it. He was willing that a resolution of that character should go on the records, but he wanted the facts stated, and none of the chicanery and dodging of which Holden had been guilty. He asked that the resolution be placed on file.

Commissioner McCaffrey admitted that other bids had been received, but they were not acted on. Those mentioned were the only ones acted on. He moved to amend by inserting the word "limestone."

Commissioner Burdick insisted that the resolution was a lie. Bedford limestone was not mentioned.

Commissioner McCaffrey—There was no bid in for it.

Commissioner Conly—Oh, yes, in the rough, though.

Commissioner Holden said he had expected just such talk from Mr. Burdick, who was one of those who sat on house-tops and tree-tops and cried "Thief, thief," from morning to night. There never had been an instance before in a public body of awarding a contract for within $5,000 of the lowest bid.

Commissioner Burdick—You have not done any such thing. You have not come within $100,000 of the lowest bid.

Commissioner Holden—The gentleman said I was TRYING TO COVER UP SOMETHING.

Commissioner Burdick—I did.

Commissioner Holden—What am I trying to cover up? Were there any other bids than for limestone before the Board?

Commissioner Burdick—There were, and you knew it.

Commissioner Holden [excitedly]—I ask that the gentleman be kept within the rules of order.

Commissioner Burdick—You asked a question, and I answered it.

Commissioner Holden went on to say that the Board had ruled out all sandstone bids. He had originally voted for sandstone. The other bids were taken up in their order, and the contract had been awarded to McNeil at within $5,000 of the very lowest bid—an unheard of thing; yet the gentleman [Burdick] talked loud and long about skulduggery, rascality, and corruption being in the antecedent in the Board. He then called attention to the contract recently awarded for supplying furniture for the County Hospital. The gentleman, and others, had voted for $4, 839.25 when there was a bid in for $3,934, and taken $904.82 out of the pockets of the taxpayers—23 per cent over the lowest bid, while the McNeil contract was but eleven-twelfths of 1 per cent higher than the lowest bid. Let the gentleman cried "Thief! thief! thief! corruption! corruption! corruption!" It was uncalled for. He simply desired that the figures be placed on the record in order that the people might know just what had been done, and to stop the howling when there was nothing to howl about.

COMMISSIONER GUENTHER

said he had voted for the highest bidder on the furniture, because he was told the other bidders' factory was shut up by the Sheriff, and it was necessary to have the articles within thirty days. He believed there were Commissioners in the Board whose record was as good as Holden's. He [Guenther] had belonged to the ring once, so had Holden. He had reformed, but Holden had not. [Laughter.]

Commissioner Cleary remarked that he had also voted for the highest bidder, believing he was right, and he would do so again.

Commissioner Burdick did not consider the remarks of Holden worthy of notice. He reasserted that the resolution was a falsehood on its face, and Holden knew it.

Commissioner Holden arose to a point of order. The gentleman was making it a personal matter.

Commissioner Burdick said he could prove what he charged.

The Chairman held that he had a right to do so.

Commissioner Burdick proceeded to present his proof, which was that lower bids had been presented to the Board. The resolution was a lie on its face.

Commissioner Holden—He is not responsible for what he says. I think he is wild.

Commissioner Ayars moved that the sandstone bids be published, and also the action of the Board in favor of limestone.

Commissioner Burdick moved as an amendment: "And also the action of the Joint Committee recommending by a vote of 5 to 4 that the contract be awarded to Edwin Walker for $695,000."

The Chairman—They did not report that to the Board.

Commissioner Burdick—No, but they took that action.

Commissioner McCaffrey said the Committee had recommended no such thing. He had been accused of being

CONNECTED WITH ALL THE STEALS OF PERIOLAT.

He wanted to turn to the records and show that Burdick had always voted for Periolat, who rented a store from him, and paid three times as much rent as it was worth. Burdick also collected rent from another contractor, Joseph Hogan, yet Hogan had never turned a key in the door of the cellar." If he (McCaffrey) had done what Burdick had done, he would now be serving out his time in State's prison. Burdick had also tried to cheat the county out of $1,700 clear, and yet he was an honest (?) man and a reformer.

Commissioner Burdick—I do not care that (snapping his finger) for what the gentleman says. Nearly every word is a lie.

Commissioner McCaffrey—I can prove every word I say.

Commissioner Burdick—Prove it. Will you make it a question before the next Grand Jury?

Commissioner McCaffrey—I will.

Commissioner Burdick—All right. Understand that.

The resolution was adopted, the amendments not being entertained—yeas 9, nays 5, as follows:

Yeas—Carroll, Cleary, Conly, Holden, McCaffrey, Mulloy, Schmidt, Tabor, Johnson.

Nays—Ayars, Burdick, Busse, Herting, and Guenther.

Commissioner Schmidt presented a resolution, which was adopted, directing the County Attorney to appear for the Board in the pending application for an injunction.

The Board then adjourned.

The Last Hours of Speaker Kerr.

The tenacity with which he held on to life was a surprise to every one. For more than an hour before his death his extremities were as cold as marble, his pulse in wrist and arm had entirely ceased to beat, and it was difficult to detect the faintest flutter of the heart. Still, startling as it may seem, he was even then able to raise his hands to his head, and, at the request of Dr. Pope, clasped the hand of his clerk with a tight grip. "Never in all my experience," said Dr. Pope, "have I seen such a phenomenon. When a man's pulse ceases to beat he usually dies; but Mr. Kerr can lift his arms and legs and talk at times in a loud voice." Where the mysterious strength, the wonderful tenacity, came from, is a problem for the savants to solve. A few days before his death, Mr. Kerr had a conversation with his son, in the course of which he said: "I have nothing to leave you, my son, except my good name. Guard it and your mother's honor, and live as I have lived." He leaves very little of this world's goods—not enough to supply his family with a living. In the same conversation he further said: "Pay all my debts if my mother be penniless; otherwise, pay what you can, and then go to my creditors and tell them the truth, and pledge your honor to wipe out the indebtedness." In religious matters Mr. Kerr was a liberal thinker. He might be said to have been a rationalist, accepting nothing which did not bear the impress of probability. Without admitting the divinity of Jesus Christ, he was an advocate of his code of morals. To be honest and true and just was in his belief to be a good Christian. A short time before his death, he was visited by the Rev. Mr. Harris, President of the Female Seminary at Staunton, who, with a view to sounding him as to his religious views, asked, "I hope you are prepared for a better life hereafter, Mr. Kerr?" The reply was a prompt inclination of the head in the affirmative. Again the minister asked, "I trust you have a firm faith in the merits of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ?" After a moment's hesitation, in which he seemed to be carefully weighing the question, Mr. Kerr shook his head slowly. Finding that Speaker Kerr could not carry on a conversation, Mr. Harris promised to pray for him, to which Mr. Kerr whispered, "I thank you." To Mr. Cox's inquiry whether he was content to die, he nodded a tranquil assent.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

SMOKING IN THE CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Have the fair dames and demoiselles who have uttered their perfumed and gilt-edged tirades against the street-car smokers stopped to reflect that the men of whom they complain are they who work that womenmay eat? Have the dainty correspondents to the foggy column devoted to the elucidation of this ponderous problem of smoke or gas stopped to think that poor chaps against whom they have leveled their platitudes are men confined at work all day, and who, perhaps, have only the morning or evening ride to devote to the comforts of a cigar? A philosophical old fraud once discovered that there is nothing more noble than the self-abnegation of a man who toils away his life that some woman may live comfortably and extract all the sweets from existence. Perhaps the philosophical old fraud spoke truthfully for his own time, but in this later generation of wisdom the self-abnegation is forgotten, and man has become a pack-horse upon whom are loaded all the whims and the prices of womanskind, and whose chief end is the establishment of so much abstract happiness upon a sound basis for some woman to enjoy. To the American woman of the nineteenth century, man appears in the guise of a servant. His preferences are disregarded. His personal comfort is not considered. She esteems him in proportion to what he can do for her, and if by accident she happens to detect him in an attitude of complacent enjoyment down she comes like the wolf on the fold, and he marches up to the ring-bolt like a great, strong, stupid ox. Under such complete subjection has he been brought that he seldom presents a vulnerable heel now as a target for her fault-finding spear, and it is only because there is nothing else left that she reaches over the backs of three seats, and, at the risk of exposing her ignorance, snatches the cigar from between his lips.

A man smokes because he enjoys it, and the very enjoyment brings every properly-constructed female down on him. If she could be assured that every cigar would sicken him nigh unto death she would smile encouragingly on him, and even carry matches, lest the light go out and she lose one thrill of delight in the contemplation of his spasms of agony. The simple fact that he can take pleasure in something that she cannot use equally well is enough for her, and, as if her screwed-up countenance and flaming eyes were not enough, she drags the unfortunate smoker into print and holds him up to the obloquy of his generation. I am not sure but what you are responsible to every smoker for libel for publishing such letters, and I sincerely wish every lover of a cigar will make you pay heavily, as a lesson in the future to be careful how you afford room for the rattling of every bustle whose owner is bilious, and whose nose is sensitive.

The cars have three seats set apart for gentlemen who wish to smoke, and these seats are as sacred to that purpose as a lady's jewel-box to its contents. A woman has no right on the car while a man is smoking on one of those seats unless she has sufficient refinement and culture to enjoy the flavor of the smoke. Conductors should be instructed to inquire of every woman whether or not she likes smoke, and if she does not she should be summarily ejected and compelled to walk. Let the boys alone. If they want to smoke they have the right, and if any woman objects haul her down on the spot.

BARBARA PECK.

WE WEEP.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—I was much surprised to see in your issue of the 29th a paragraph in your local column commenting in scurrilous terms on my communication anent the dog question.

Now, Mr. Editor, as heretofore you have thankfully accepted all my letters on various subjects, from the canine fraternity to the Custom-House concrete foundations, I should like to know what new light has dawned upon you to make such an unwarrantable attack on Cave Canem.

As a slight punishment for your contemptible conduct, I herewith withdraw my patronage and transfer my literary genius to your formidable rival the Chicago *Times*. Respectfully submitted,

CAVE CANEM.

A. J. GALLOWAY FOR STATE SENATOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—If you will allow a Democrat the use of a small space to state something in favor of a Republican, I will avail myself of it for the purpose of recommending the Hon. A. J. Galloway for State Senator.

Just at this time, when the public mind is agitated on the subject of taxation, such a man as Mr. Galloway should be sent to the Senate, if he will serve Cook County in that way by acclamation. His experience and intimate knowledge of the subject and of the needs of Cook County render his services almost a necessity.

As for the political aspect of his nomination, he would receive more Democratic votes than any other Republican nominee in the county.

DEMOCRAT.

THE GAS QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—I am glad to observe, in your paper of to-day, your recommendation that our city accepts the proposition of the South Side Gas Company to supply the city with gas at $1.50. Looking at the past, the offer must be considered a fair one, and that it will best subserve the interest of the city to accept the proposition, I have no doubt.

I would not banter with the other Company. The many wrongs done the people in that division by them, grinding them down with a monopoly they possess, will not soon be forgotten, and should not be. Perhaps this Company has paid too largely for favorable legislation in its interests, and so impaired its income that it cannot afford to cut down as well as the other Company. That it is arrogant and overreaching there is no question. TRY oil in that division, as many housekeepers are doing, and many more are preparing to do, and they will "talk back" less than now.

JUSTICE.

BOYDEN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—At this time of universal retrenchment it is singular that our Council have overlooked the fact that the above-named individual receives two salaries (or compensation of two persons),—one as Police Court Attorney for the city under an appointment made by Mayor Colvin, and one as Police Court Attorney for the county under an appointment made by Periolat, and confirmed by the County Commissioners. Judge McAllister remarked, when he heard of the last appointment, that it was an improper one, for the reason that an attorney could not serve the city and the county at the same time, as their interests often conflicted. The opinion expressed by Judge McAllister was indorsed by your paper, but since then the matter has died out, and to-day Boyden draws two salaries, and serves two masters.

RETRENCHMENT.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—May I ask through your columns for information of the Centennial Exposition. I wish to ask some one who has visited the Exposition, the best way of seeing it for one who must economize time. What routine in visiting the different departments had I best pursue, and oblige, "LADY SUBSCRIBER."

PURE AIR IN THE CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The fair sex has had a fair chance to say all it could against the wicked smokers. The undersigned likes his smoke as well as any, but likes pure air too well, as to indulge in smoking in a street-car; and, as a lover of pure air, I think it would be no more than right to say a word against the use of nasty perfume and sickening scents. Some ladies use such stuff to such a degree that biliously inclined persons become sea-sick when they enter a car. I claim that *patchouly* is as distasteful to many as cigar-smoke. Yours, PURE AIR.

BIDS FOR THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—I regret to see, by the report of Council proceedings, that "the bid of N. S. Jouton and others" to build our Court-House has been set aside and passed by as impracticable and inadmissible. I regret this not on account of this bid itself, for I know but little of it or the plans upon which it was based, but because it seems to me that only on some such plan can we at this time hope to get our city and county buildings at a fair and honest price.

The proposition of these gentlemen, as I understand it, was to build the Court-House complete, from turret to foundation stone, for a specified price, to be paid when the building should be finished and accepted as a satisfactory job in every particular, and the keys handed over to the city and county officers. No steals, no cheats, no shams.

Now, what is the usual way of putting up such buildings? Not to let the job to the lowest and best bidder, but to the highest and worst bidder, because he can pay the largest share to the public servants, and who, to increase their profits, invariably allow extras on every part of the work equal to or more than the amount of the original bid. Look at the New York City-Hall. A building deal at $3,000 is made by extras to cost $10,000,000, while "repairs," before it is finished, make new and extraordinary sources of emolument to the "honest" Commissioners who go shares with the dishonest contractors. Look at our own Court-House. Only one job is yet done—a very small job —the foundations for only half the building, and the third one having been about $80,000. It is no sooner finished than the contractor asks about an equal amount for extras, and it is at once allowed by our honest Commissioners. And is this to be the end of it? Nothing of the sort. Our Commissioners "estimate" that the building will cost $3,000,000; they "contract" at rates that will make it cost over $4,000,000; and, unless in some way they can be stopped in their iniquity, before the building is finished it will have cost, with extras, over $8,000,000. Will it be surprising, if this scheme is allowed to be carried out, if every tax-payer becomes a tax-fighter, and tells your City and County Governments that they will never pay one dollar of their taxes until compelled to do so by the court of last resort? I tell you that if this scheme of fraud be not stopped this stoppage of all payments of taxes is where we are going to end.

Now, sir, I have to say that, if the city and county have no power to enter into a contract with responsible parties to build and deliver to them a building complete in every particular for a specified sum, without extras, that they get such power the better. I care not for the special plan referred to. If it do not suit, amend it, or throw it aside and call for a new one, but let us get something at a fair, honest price, that will suit us, and let us bargain for it in a way that will cut off all extra frauds, cheats, and steals. A TAX-PAYER.

HAY-FEVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—In your issue of the 26th inst., "A Sufferer" inquires as to the probability of relief from hay fever by visiting Lake Superior. Now, I am not a sufferer from the disease, but I spent about two weeks at Sault Ste Marie, Mich., last year, during the latter part of August, and another week in September, and made the acquaintance of a large number of hay-fever patients from several different States, and every one of them told me that it (the "Soo") was *the* place for people so afflicted to resort to for instant relief. One must remain there until cold weather sets in, say Oct. 15, when it will be safe to return home, feeling sure that no more trouble will be experienced until the following August.

I have just returned from a trip to the "Soo," and found there several of my acquaintances of last year, enjoying life, free from their old enemy, and among the delicious trout and white fish, with which the tables are bountifully supplied.

I have no doubt the Island of Mackinac is a good place for hay-fever patients to resort to, but after a day or two spent in rambling about the island, it becomes so inauferably dull that one is glad to get away.

At the "Soo" there is constant excitement, and one can catch his own fish or watch the Indians as they shoot the rapids, or take a ride down the rapids in a birch-bark canoe with "Lo" for his "guide, counselor, and friend."

I suppose "A Sufferer" knows that there is no such thing as cure for hay-fever, at least none has as yet been discovered, for the only thing to be done is to get relief during the season when the disease prevails, and that can surely be obtained by going to the Sault de Ste Marie, Mich. BUENA NOCHE.

THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—"Will E. Baker, of Lodge 32," signs a letter in your issue of to-day which at once condemns the writer before all temperance workers. I "crave pardon if too free I make," but would like this answer published.

He "dropped in by accident" and had the temerity to hang around the door as an equal with roughs and blackguards who do always congregate about the exits of public places of entertainment, and declares it "such a crowd was a disgrace to the entertainment," etc. Yes! it was in the crowd. If he is a Good Templar, why he did not aid the "frantic efforts of the managers" to maintain order and decorum, should be explained. I, too, am a Good Templar, belong to No. 607—and seek to unite in full fraternity of interest and feeling with all true temperance advocates irrespective of lodge, division, or section, and if I attend a strange meeting and associate in a crowd of roughs, why I should not be roughly accosted by those in charge there is no reasonable excuse. One assertion he makes is undeniably true, *i. e.*: The Washingtonian Home is a good thing;" but the Monday evening entertainments are not a libel on temperance; in fact, sir, they have furnished, to my personal knowledge, many recruits to Good Templar Lodges, and from experience I can say: The Temperance Reading Room of Chicago are becoming a power and a strength in the community that such Good Templars as the said Baker are inordinately jealous of and are seemingly anxious lest the Radicals should become as popular as a means of conversion from drunkenness as to take precedence of all Temperance movements.

JOHN C. MACGREGOR, Secretary Sec. 4, T. R.

ON SIGNS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—In your well-timed article on the sign nuisance, last Sunday, in which you gave the opinion of the Corporation Attorney, and quoted the ordinances bearing upon this subject, you neglected to insert the very important section of the building ordinance which is authority for a wholesale regulation of the enormous signs which incumber most of our business buildings. The following is the law:

SEC. 16. All business signs extending above and beyond a height of 40 feet shall be made of incombustible material. * * * Cornices hereby permitted shall not be more than 2 feet wide, nor shall any such board be part of the building to which it is fixed.

If this section were enforced we would be rid of all wooden signs about the tops or above the third stories of buildings. Since the ordinance was adopted vast numbers of wooden signs have been erected above the prescribed limits, while wooden cross beams below the third are constantly being put up, which are over 2 feet in width. Yet no one seems to prevent these violations of the law. The object of the law is to prevent the extension of fires, yet all large wooden signs are liable to be blown down at some time by violent storms. P. B. WIGHT.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS FOR CLEANING OUT DEMOCRATIC DIRT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The proprietors of McCormick Hall seem to have a realizing sense of the contrast in the personal cleanliness of the Republican and Democratic parties, as witness the following incident which occurred a few days ago. A gentleman connected with the "German-American Club" waited on the managers of the above hall with the intention of securing it for their coming mass-meeting on the 7th instant, and inquired the rent for the night.

"Which party do you wish to rent the room for?" said the clerk.

"I did not know that it made any difference," was the response; "but I want it for the 'German-American Club,' to be used for the purpose of Carl Schurz's address to people."

"Oh, well," said the polite clerk, "we will only charge *you* $125, but we always insist on $150 for a Democratic meeting, as they make so much more dirt than other people."

Further comment is needless. A CITIZEN.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The amiable partiality that prompts my journalistic brethren to force a candidacy upon me, "en tout cas," is very touching, and I am truly grateful therefor. Much as I dislike, however, to contradict THE TRIBUNE as well as the sagacious news-gatherers of the *Journal* and *Post*, I am constrained to say that I am not, nor ever intended to be, a candidate either for Recorder, as the afternoon papers had it; or for the Circuit Clerkship, as is stated in to-day's TRIBUNE.

By publishing this statement you will perform an act of charity to the patriotic multitudes who, anxious to accept an office for the good of their country, are doubtlessly trembling lest anybody should stand in their way, and at the same time oblige, your obedient servant, HANS HABBTING.

CHRISTIAN LOGIC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—"Consistency, thou art a jewel." Observe the brilliancy of this particular specimen:

Christ commanded His followers in a most explicit and emphatic manner not to take an oath in any form under any circumstances. Now in this country every legal turn calls for an oath. Therefore, according to "G. E. F." in your issue of Aug. 30, this is a Christian country and the Bible must be read in the public schools.

A LOVER OF THAT JEWEL.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Sailed, Pacific Mail Steamer Granada, for Panama.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Steamship Wyoming, from New York, has arrived out.

ST. GEORGE,

And the Mob Who Did Him Honor.

Cleaning Out the Beer-Stalls and Ice-Cream Stands.

How the Respectables Managed to Amuse Themselves.

The prettiest bit of natural scenery just west of the city is found along the banks of the Desplaines River. It is not so much to boast of either, as there isn't a hill or ravine of any consequence in the neighborhood. Yet there are trees,—old, and having grand, wide-spreading boughs,—and as trees are, after all, the prime factors in a landscape, it doesn't make so much difference. For picnic grounds, Desplaines affords most excellent advantages, and one of the best points along the stream is River Grove, where the late camp-meeting was held, and where the St. George's Society yesterday gave their annual picnic. The picnic was only one day in arrears of the camp-meeting, and how great the contrast in the scenes presented by the two excursions! The camp of the righteous was given over to the ungodly, and where late arose the sound of prayers and hymns were heard the shouts of noisy revelers, the popping of champagne-corks, the wild carol of the untutored gamin out on a jamboree, the blowing of brazen trumpets, and all the various notes of mirth and rioting that are incident to these now widely-celebrated occasionf. Not that this was any worse or any better than other picnics,—indeed, it might compare quite favorably with the similar entertainments given by other organizations—the Caledonians, for instance.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the first train left the Kinzie-street depot for the picnic grounds, bearing about 600 pleasure-seekers. The day was fair. Brightly the sun-rays descended upon the earth, gilding the spires of Milwaukee avenue with a radiance fair, and filling the hearts of the picnickers with hopeful auguries. It was a respectable crowd, composed mostly of families and members of the St. George's Society, all accoutered in gallant dress,—the ladies in regulation white, with their broad illusion hats tipped coquettishly on one side, lending to their fair faces a still fairer complexion. There was a small admixture of the lower element of society, but being in a hopeless minority, and not having yet acquired enough of the stimulating lager to render them courageous and conversational, they maintained an ante-strike order that was pleasing though constrained. Some few West Side roughs were ejected from the cars, but not on account of bad behavior so much as for an absence of tickets.

ARRIVING ON THE GROUNDS,

the party were not slow in emptying the cars and in invading the peaceful shady precincts, sanctified by the recent presence of the Methodists. Everything was lovely. The sun's rays, filtered through the green branches, were toned to a pleasant mildness, the grass was abundant and smooth, the ground dry, and so were most of the party. The forenoon was spent in harmless recreations. Some squatted in whatever particular nice spot they happened to light upon; some strolled around the grove curiously inspecting the debris of the camp-meeting; some followed the verdant banks of the little stream, admiring the quiet beauty of the scenery; others were treated to a ride up and down the river on the pleasure-pinnace that plies there for hire; and yet others found occupation and amusement in inspecting or taking part in

THE GAMES

of which there was a long and attractive list. To begin with, there was the race for boys under 14 years, and it is a pleasure to state that it was won by John O'Brien. The girls' race, following this, was won by Libby Blackburn. Then there was a married ladies' race, in which Mrs. Murray carried off the honors.

The second train was to have started from the city at noon, and before that hour a motley throng assembled at the depot. It included many people of social standing, and many people without any standing at all—in fact, in this crowd the meeting of extremes was illustrated to perfection. Gentlemen and ladies of undoubted respectability were jostled by croaks and molls from the worst portions of the city. There was an ample police force on hand, so that no disturbances occurred. Did it never occur to these respectable people that, once out of sight of the police, the worst people might get the upper hand? It was an immense crowd in point of number, and could hardly have comprised less that 2,000 persons. Eight passenger-cars were filled, and it was 1 o'clock before the train left the depot. All along the route the police were kept busy in putting off disorderly characters and deadbeats, but it seemed impossible to get rid of them. They infested the different cars like vermin, and when one was put off his place was filled by a dozen like him. They clung to the roof, to the axles, and everywhere they could get a hold or a footing. Many of those who were ejected pursued their way on foot, determined to go to the picnic or "bust," and hours afterward enlivened the woods by their presence.

South after the arrival of the second car-load

DINNER WAS ANNOUNCED.

This was not patronized so extensively as in former years, as it cost a dollar extra. The invited guests, and those who wished to pay for their dinner, assembled in the Society's tent, where John Wright had been engaged all the morning in setting forth a lunch of the most elaborate description. At the head of the table sat, among others, Mr. Robert Hervey, Henry Greenebaum, the Rev. Brooke Herford, Mr. John Lyle King, J. D. M. Carr, Mr. Phny Woods, of Boston, Dr. J. B. Walker, Messrs. Johnson and Kirkwood (the Caledonians), the Rev. Henry G. Perry, D. McDonald, Prof. Delafontaine, Mr. Alfred Booth, Mr. A. H. Blaokall, Mr. Alfred Wright, Mr. John Hise, Mr. George Brahan, besides a number of ladies.

After the meal had been made away with in great measure, a number of toasts with responses were given, as follows:

"The Queen." Response by Robert Hervey, Esq.

"The President of the United States." Response by J. Lyle King, Esq.

"The Land We Left—and the Land We Live In." Response by the Rev. Brooke Herford.

"Our Sister Societies." Response by the Presidents of National Societies.

"The Ladies." Response by Dr. John D. M. Carr.

Between the singing and the talking, and the clinking of glasses, there was much merriment evolved. The programme, which here seems short, was long enough to stretch over several hours and during the greater part of the afternoon.

Meanwhile what was being done by

THE MOB OUTSIDE?

The programme of games did not go on, of course, in the absence of the illustrious guests and members. There was, however, an infinitude of amusements. Booths had been erected all over the grounds, and, while the initiated inside the tent drank sparkling Catawba, the outsiders patronized generously the beer stalls and the ginger-bread stalls. There were also popular amusements in the shape of shooting-galleries, health-lifts, wheels of fortune, swings, etc. Scattered over a large territory, the rougher elements had little chance to display their qualities, and for a time it really seemed as if the picnic was a marvel of success. But gradually the aspect of affairs changed. The mob began to centralize, as the various component parts tired of the woods and began to look to each other for some exhilaration. Some quarrels took place, terminating generally in a beery reconciliation and a united begira from the police. A few of the young women, becoming bolder under the use of stimulants, exhibited an extravaganze of language and action that was truly inspiriting. Brawls succeeded brawls. The people in the tent, after finishing their songs and speeches, wisely repaired to the railroad train, which was waiting on the track, to start at 5 o'clock. Their departure was the signal for

A GENERAL OUTBREAK

on the part of the gang. First, a choice company stormed one of the beer-stalls, and, overturning the counter and the old woman behind them, threw off in gory triumph a keg and several dozen bottles of pop. Barefooted, hatless urchins gloated over the luxurious pop and drank enough to burst any mortal stomach. The police had gone. The boys and young roughs then went for the ice-cream stands, and were soon to be seen running in all directions with hands full and hats full and pockets full of the delicious substance. It was a scramble. Fights there were without number. They struggled fiercely, wildly for the ice-cream, while all the time it was trickling down their legs or out of their futile grasp. After stampeding nearly every stand where there was anything to eat or drink, they turned sullenly towards the cars, which had all this time been standing on the track, the time for starting being 6 o'clock. The police on the cars heard suddenly a succession of shots, and saw a herd of human beings tearing through the woods. They gave chase, and captured two fellows, one of whom had been shot in the wrist by his pal in a quarrel. The train started, having on board a terrible crew. What larks they had on the way home! Every moment there were rows, first at one end of the train and then at another, keeping the police constantly on the run backward and forward. Mr. J. Williams, a saloon-keeper on Desplaines street, was robbed of a gold watch and chain, and the thief was fortunately arrested. A lively incident of the trip was a terrific combat between two women, in which one was badly bitten and bruised on the head. Of all this the respectable part of the picnickers saw little, as they had taken the precaution to secure a special car, whose doors were guarded vigilantly by policemen. So ended the St. George's picnic, an occasion that will be long remembered. The Society can scarcely be blamed for the presence of the lower classes—they are incident to all city picnics, and will be, so long as such entertainments are held so near the city and are so easy of access.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RIDGETOWN, Ont., Aug. 31.—The Committee appointed to search for the grave of Tecumseh, the great Shawnee Chief, have been successful. The remains were found yesterday near Moravianttown, a short distance from this place. For almost a generation the whereabouts of the interment of this chieftain have been a mooted question. The United Canadian Association finally took the matter in hand, with the result as stated above. Tecumseh was a brave and loyal Indian, and rendered valuable services to the British in the War of 1812. His remains were conveyed to Niagara to-day, preparatory to being placed with those of Gen. Brock in Brock's monument.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 31.—A Mr. M. O'Dowd, of St. Louis, Mo., is expected in this city next week. He comes for the purpose of inducing a large emigration of Irishmen from Canada to the Western States.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 31.—To-day a deputation of the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Toronto, and Ottawa waited on the Premier for the purpose of pressing on his attention the advisability of encouraging trade between Canada and Australia. Both the Premier and Finance Minister were present, and a lengthy conversation ensued, in which, while all favored the cultivation of trade with Australia, a majority expressed themselves opposed to the scheme of merely sending out a Commissioner at great cost, believing that, to be of service to Canada, the question should be considered by both countries from a purely commercial standpoint. The Premier promised to take the matter into consideration.

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 31.—A petition in voluntary bankruptcy was filed to-day by Daniel Hanlon, of East St. Louis, merchant. Liabilities small; less than $1,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 31.—The works of the Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company were sold to-day under the foreclosure of a mortgage given to secure the creditors granting an extension after the panic of 1873. The entire property was purchased by the Ohio Falls Car Company, a new organization, composed of the stockholders and creditors of the old Company. The officers of the old organization have been retained by the new one, which is prepared to commence active operations immediately.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—Belden & Co.'s business as fire insurance agents is in the hands of Receivers appointed by the companies. They represent a deficiency not ascertained, but supposed to be in the neighborhood of $10,000.

Capt. Dodge, another old and well-known insurance agent, is in difficulties; deficiency not ascertained. The accounts are being investigated in both cases by the General Agents of the companies.

EQUALIZATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 31.—At the session of the Board of Equalization to-day, a resolution adopted by the Supervisors of Vermillion County, complaining that the lands of that county were assessed higher than adjoining counties, was presented by Mr. English, and referred.

The following was adopted:

WHEREAS, In the returns of assessments made by County Clerks, and submitted to this Board by the Auditor, the shares of Banks and National Banks appear to have been omitted; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board take the proper steps to have the returns corrected.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Warner, was made special order for next Wednesday:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Board that the real and personal property of the State is assessed at 50 per cent of its cash valuation for the year 1873.

RELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 31.—The Conference today was occupied with routine and committee work. To-night a very large meeting was addressed by the Rev. Philip Kuhl, of Muscatine, upon the subject of missionary work. The church was crowded to overflowing, and the address was a most able one.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 31.—The Freeport District Conference, which has been in session here since Monday, finished its labors last evening and adjourned for the year. An important feature of the work of the Conference was the organization and incorporation of a Camp-Meeting Association, and the appointment of Directors, who were authorized to purchase suitable ground and improve it for camp-meeting purposes.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
Monday evening, Aug. 28, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS!
"The People's Own," in an entirely new programme. First appearances of HARRY EDWARDS, the man with the Talking Banjo. Decided hit of George W. Knight's Military Spectacle, 100 YEARS AGO. The parade and drill of the miniature regiment of boys has received with tumultuous applause. Immense success of the new end piece, FAYETTE WELCH, JOHN HART and BILLY RICE as "The Two Men from Sandy Hook." Engaged, and will shortly appear, the eminent artists, SHERIDAN and MACK. See programmes.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
THE SPY A GREAT HIT!
Chas. Barry as Gen. Washington.
Universal Delight---Tableaux Encored.
THE SPY every night and Saturday Matinee.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
H. M. BABCOCK, Treasurer.
11 Eighteenth-st.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Late Hooley's Theatre, Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle.
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....Proprietors
WILL E. CHAPMAN.....Manager
Unequivocal success of the FAMOUS
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS!
Monday evening, Aug. 29, and during the week, an entire change of programme. Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. First appearance of Scanlan and Cronin. Bob Hart, Cool Burgess, and Billy Courtwright will shortly app

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The County Collector yesterday sold for taxes the delinquent property in the Towns of Palos and Lyons.

The Rev. Robert Collyer will preach at the Unitarian Chapel Hall at Oakland Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The monthly meeting of the Chicago Woman's Christian Temperance Union will take place this morning at 10 a. m. at their headquarters, Room 8, No. 148 Madison street.

The State Convention of Universalists will meet on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September, with the Second Universalist Church, corner of West Washington and Sangamon streets.

Timothy Bressner, 8 years of age, residing with his parents at No. 14 Rumsey street, was accidentally drowned while bathing yesterday in Giles' stone-quarry in the West Division.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 86 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m. 75 degrees; 10 a. m., 81; 12 m., 84; 3 p. m., 90; 8 p. m., 83.

Mr. James Flood, of the firm of Flood & O'Brien, owners of the Bank of Nevada and the Big Bonanza Mine, arrived here yesterday by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad on his way to the East.

The Committee on Equalization of the County Board was in session yesterday, but did very little. The matter of enjoining the awarding of the Court-House contract interfered with the regular work.

The Hon. L. E. Sherman, of Ludlow, Vermont, with his family, is spending a few days in the city en route to Colorado, where he expects to spend the winter. He is the guest of his brother, E. B. Sherman.

It is said that the members of the County School Board, who stand in the election of a Principal for the Normal School four for Wentworth and four for Willard, intend to request the County Commissioners to appoint an additional member of the Board so that the present dispute and future similar cases may be settled. Judge Lawrence is the one whose appointment will be asked for.

William Miller, 7 years of age, foolishly attempted to board an incoming train on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock near the crossing of Judd street and Stewart avenue. He slipped and fell, and had his right leg so badly mangled below the knee that amputation was found necessary by Dr. Gall. His parents reside at No. 38 West Twelfth street.

There have been published lately various stories in regard to ex-Ald. Hildreth and revelations of corruption in the Council which he was to make in exchange for immunity. The author of these yarns is a man named Daniels, who published a weekly Democratic newspaper on the West Side, which recently died. He takes a warm interest in Hildreth, and has been trying to secure a feeling in favor of his return by telling what the fellow could do were he allowed to return. As far as whisky matters go, Hildreth told the Government officers all he knew, and they decided it was valueless.

Elizabeth Martin is a plain woman of about 50 years of age, judging from appearances, and Charles Gordon is an old sinner of about 70. The couple lived together at No. 228 North Ashland avenue. Something went wrong, and, there being no marriage certificate to bind them, they separated. Now Elizabeth, after having kept house for him, darned his stockings, etc., and been indeed a wife to him, is given the cold shoulder. She therefore came to the city to see what the time that she has been with him. The case came up before Justice Foote yesterday afternoon, but a hard-hearted jury refused her prayer.

The second picnic of the Old Settlers in Chicago will be given by the Chicago Turngemeinde Monday at Wright's Grove, Northwest Side, which is full of our early history and Henry Greenebaum will speak in German. In the evening the grounds will be illuminated. Out of all the wedded couples present who were married in this city, the one having the longest time will be presented with a suitably inscribed gold badge. Gold badges will also be given to the first German boy born in Chicago, to the first girl, the singer present who is the senior member of any of the present musical societies, to the first rifleman who is the senior member of any existing rifle society, and to the Turner who has been longest associated with any of the present Turner societies. A fine arm-chair will also be voted for, the candidates being selected from among the old settlers who were prominent in getting up the picnic.

THE INJUNCTION

POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY.

There was quite a nice little crowd of stone men and city and county officials at Judge Farewell's Court yesterday morning. It was generally expected that the arguments in the injunction case would be made, but the lawyers for the defendants, seven in all, united in a request for a postponement on the ground that they had not had time to familiarize themselves with the contents of the bill. Mr. Woodbridge, who represented the complainant, Ald. Ballard, had no objection to this extension, provided the other side would give assurance that the stone contract should remain in statu quo until the motion was disposed of. Mr. John M. Rountree, the County Attorney, gave only an ambiguous reply to his request, and Mr. Woodbridge was about to apply for an ad interim injunction, when the other lawyers pledged themselves that no new step should be taken by their clients until the matter was settled. The argument was then set for Saturday morning. Following are the proceedings in detail:

Mr. Jewett—If your Honor please, I appear for one of the defendants in the case of Addison Ballard vs. The County Board, and a considerable list of other defendants upon an application for an injunction. I have not yet had time to read the bill or the affidavits, which are considerably voluminous, and I appear simply at this time to ask the case over a day or two, say, until Saturday morning. If this is agreeable to the other defendants it will suit us very well. This is a matter of some importance relating to the contract for the stone for the new Court-House.

The Court—Who do you represent?

Mr. Jewett—I represent Mr. Walker.

Judge Otis—Messrs. Ricaby, Landis, and myself represent Mr. McNeil, and we unite in the motion for Mr. Jewett for the reasons he has given.

The Court—Is there any one present representing other parties?

Mr. Rountree—I am here as County Attorney.

The Court—Representing the County Commissioners?

Mr. Rountree—I represent the county in this matter so far as the County Board is concerned. The bill was filed at a late hour yesterday, and we should like a postponement.

Mr. Woodbridge—The only objection in the world to this application is that something may happen in the meantime. If defendants will assure me that the contract will not be signed, I have no objection to the case going over.

The Court—Will the various counsel representing defendants undertake to say that?

Mr. Rountree—No contract has been signed yet.

Mr. Woodbridge—If it is understood that no contract will be signed I shall be satisfied.

The Court—If you are satisfied with Mr. Rountree's—

Mr. Woodbridge—Mr. Rountree I don't think has given any promise; he merely states that argumentatively.

Mr. Rountree—I can only say this, that I shall not draw a contract until this is settled, but I cannot say what other counsel may do.

The Court—Well, is there any one here representing the County Board?

Mr. Rountree—I represent them. I have no idea that any one will execute a contract, but I cannot answer for any one's intent myself. I have not drawn one, and will not draw one, and no one ever draws contracts but myself.

Mr. Woodbridge—I think the gentleman should undertake for his clients, and I will not accept that. If Judge Otis, representing Mr. McNeil, and Mr. Jewett, as the representative of Mr. Walker, will pledge themselves, I shall be satisfied.

Judge Otis—I have not had an opportunity of seeing Mr. McNeil, and I am only called in here in the absence of Col. Ricaby. I may say that we have no desire to sign or execute a contract until this is settled.

The Court—Is Mr. McNeil here?

Judge Otis—No, sir.

Mr. Rountree—There is no danger, your Honor, about anything of the sort, but Mr. Woodbridge asked me to pledge too much. Mr. McNeil might come in, with a contract, and I have no control over him. The learned counsel asks me to pledge that no contract shall be drawn and presented to the Board. I cannot control the action of the County Board, but I shall certainly advise that no further steps be taken until this case is heard.

The Court—Of course, you cannot pledge anything which you are not authorized to do.

Mr. Jewett—My client is, as I understand it, a representative man on the Lockwell side of the case. I have spoken to him, and he says nothing will be done until after the disposition of this matter.

Mr. Woodbridge—Cannot the Court issue an ad interim injunction? I think that will meet everything.

Judge Otis (after consulting with his associates)—I am now authorized to say that so far as Mr. McNeil is concerned nothing will be done until after the hearing of this application for an injunction.

Mr. Woodbridge—That is satisfactory.

The Court—Very well; I shall fix the hearing for Saturday morning.

The parties then left the court-room.

REFORM.

Mayor Heath yesterday was the recipient of the resignation of Sergt. Charles Rehm, Chief of Detectives, a thing most devoutly to be wished for by all interested in the welfare and efficiency of that branch of the police service. While there was nothing against the gentleman personally, yet it was a notorious fact that he was a square man in a round hole, or in other words he was not at all fitted for the place. The most prominent candidate for the position is one entirely outside of police circles, although thoroughly conversant with police business, and, indeed, an ex-policeman against whose honor or ability there is not a single charge. The man referred to is Smith C. Storer, at present in the grocery business in the West Division. It is generally thought that he will be the right man in the right place, and, inasmuch as he is Mayor Heath's choice, he stands a fair show for the appointment. New brooms sweep cleaner than old ones, and Mayor Heath might profitably continue to aid Supt. Hickey in getting rid of supernumeraries.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

At a meeting of the locomotive firemen, held at the corner of State and Fiftith streets, on Wednesday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all locomotive firemen employed on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, be at the Round House at 6:30 o'clock a.m., Sept. 1, and if the order, requiring all locomotive firemen employed on said road, to "wipe" their own engines, in addition to their present duties (which is regarded by them as an imposition and an impossibility) be not countermanded, each and every fireman will ask the foreman for his time, in a gentlemanly manner

THE CITY NATIONAL.

THE CREDITORS AGREE UPON A SETTLEMENT.

The creditors of the City National Bank met Wednesday afternoon, in pursuance of a call by the Committee appointed at the Grand Pacific meeting of July 14. The Committee had instructions to investigate the affairs of the bank and report a basis of settlement.

MR. COLTON,

of Galesburg, of the Committee, said the report submitted at a previous meeting was not satisfactory, and the Committee had since made a thorough examinstion, and were ready to report. He said Mr. Adams, agent of the Comptroller of the Treasury, had also made a statement of the condition of the bank, and forwarded it to Washington. Mr. Adams' letter was read. It gives some figures; states that Mr. Walworth, the Receiver, is doing all he can to administer his trust in a fair and impartial manner, and thinks he will liquidate all the claims against the bank in twelve months, provided the creditors will take 50 per cent in real estate.

Mr. Colton proceeded to say that the Committee had understood that they could settle with the bank for 50 per cent in cash and 30 per cent secured by bonds. This would make 80 per cent, which was almost as good as money, because these bonds would be guaranteed bonds drawing interest. This would make it $140,000 better than the Committee could have reported before.

The following are the statement of assets and the basis of settlement:

Cash, including amount with Comptroller	$ 30,000
Bills collectable by January	70,000
Bills slow	90,000
Bills doubtful	95,000
Bonds and stocks doubtful	5,000
Real estate	220,000
Dividend paid	175,000
To pay taxes	6,500
Total	$741,000
Twenty-five per cent dividend paid	175,000
Taxes paid	6,500
To purchase one-quarter building	45,000
Thirty per cent bonds on building	210,000
Twenty per cent of outside real estate	140,000
Fifteen per cent cash dividend January	105,000
Ten per cent cash dividend July	70,000
Total	$751,500
Guarantee tax to be paid	18,000

The indebtedness is $700,000.

THE FORMAL REPORT

was then read, as heretofore published. The following is their proposition for a final settlement:

1. Fifty per cent in cash (25 per cent of which is now being paid), the balance payable in two installments, viz.: Fifteen per cent in January, 1877, and 10 per cent in July, 1877.

2. Thirty per cent to be paid in the bonds of a copartnership, formed by the stockholders of said bank, composed of E. H. Gammon, W. Bushnell, E. H. Reed, and such other stockholders as may be named by them, said bonds to be secured upon the entire City National Bank Building; said bonds to run five years at the rate of 8 per cent interest per annum, payable semi-annually.

3. The remaining 20 per cent of claims to be liquidated by a joint interest in the balance of real estate belonging to said bank, said real estate to be placed in the hands of a Trustee selected by your attorney.

They also request the creditors to execute a power of attorney and return the same to W. F. Coolbaugh, of the Union National Bank.

After a long discussion the report of the Committee was adopted.

A paper was drawn to be signed by the creditors agreeing to the basis of settlement proposed by the Committee.

The Committee was empowered to go on and complete the settlement.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Committee of creditors met yesterday, Mr. Francis Colton in the chair. A number of creditors were present, and gentleman representing over $400,000 signed an agreement to settle on the basis proposed by the Committee at the meeting of Wednesday. The Committee now propose to divide up into Sub-Committees to secure the signatures of the rest of the creditors to the agreement.

The bank has formally accepted the proposition of the Committee, which is deemed by the majority of the creditors to be a very favorable settlement, and is commended to the consideration of all interested. The Chicago creditors, who predominate, and who are in the best position to judge of the affairs of the bank, and the prospect of any outcome from its assets, scarcely an exception look upon the agreement as the only salvation of the creditors, and unite in urging all outside to accept its conditions.

By the proposed agreement, the expense of litigation in collecting the assets will be saved, and it also saves the expenses of a Receiver, and the otherwise necessary delay in settling up the affairs of the bank.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.

A CUBAN GIRL'S STORY.

A man named Daniel Maloney, who has been for some time past employed by the Illinois Central Railroad in the capacity of track-master, was arrested yesterday by the Armory police upon a charge preferred against him by a young woman whose misfortune is that she has no kin or, if any, friends in the great city, and no recommendation save her comely face and dark, lustrous eyes and hair. According to her tale, she is a widow, and has been living in the house of a respectable citizen on Michigan avenue for about a year past, during which time her expenses have been paid by her parents in Cuba. Maloney, a young man, fell in love with her, and the courtship was rapidly ripening into marriage. Saturday a petty quarrel ensued, and resulted in her leaving the house to escape reproaches and further notice by her lover. She wandered to the lake intent upon drowning herself and her sorrows in its deep waters, but once upon the margin she paused to think. She sat down upon the breakwater just below the Exposition Building, and there must have fallen into some hysterical fit, as she remembers nothing until aroused by a man whom she took to be a policeman, as he wore a star upon his left breast. She besought the fellow to take her to her lover's home, and to induce him to do so told him the whole story of her wrongs and her sufferings. The man, however, she alleges, resolved to take advantage of her condition, and at once set about doing so with the greatest possible haste. Enticing her into a passenger-car which was standing near by, under pretense that he must make one more round of the boat, and would then be at liberty to escort her home, he locked the door upon her and three other young men who were in the car when she entered. By them she was subjected to all sorts of foul language and insulting conduct, until the self-styled policeman returned. The followed an orgie of crime. The three young men aided him in his endeavors, but not effectively, for the poor girl managed to escape from them into the water-closet, where for a time she succeeded in repelling them. Finally one of them broke in upon her, but, instead of making any attempt upon her person, contented himself with stripping her of her bracelets and a gold chain. They then deserted her, leaving her to find her way home as best she could.

Sunday she reported the outrage to Capt. Buckley at the Armory, and, upon her representations that it was a policeman who had made the assault upon her, a vigilant search was made among the officers when they were called up for roll-call. Several men were pointed out as resembling the fellow, but the lady could identify none. Finally she recollected that although her assailant wore a star, yet he wore no other article of police uniform, and by a shrewd bit of work on the part of the police; the woman, shadowed by an officer, was directed yesterday afternoon to visit the locality where the outrage occurred. She did so, and speedily recognized the track-master as the man. At the station the girl gave the name of Inez Gonzales, but as the full facts in the case are to come out at the trial today her real name, Aimee De Govio, need no longer be concealed. Owing to her quarrel with the people with whom she has been living, she has taken up her abode at No. 273 Clark street, prior to returning to her alleged home in Cuba.

OBITUARY.

JIRAH D. COLE, JR.

There was announced on 'Change yesterday the death of Jirah D. Cole, Jr., an old and respected member of the Board of Trade. He was the son of the Rev. J. D. Cole, a highly respected Baptist clergyman, residing in Highland Park. He was born in Brockport, New York, in 1831, and some thirty years ago migrated to this State. He commenced his business career with Brinkerhoff & Benton, who many years ago were actively engaged in the wholesale drug business. Subsequently he entered the employ of Walker, Bronson & Co., who were at that time the leading produce-house in the city. Several years' faithful attendance to the interests of the house secured for him a partnership, which was dissolved in 1859, when he engaged in the milling business, with which he was identified up to the very day of his death. Previous to the fire he had a large mill and a fine block of stores on the North Side, near the present site of the Criminal Court. Very soon after the big conflagration he became associated with Norton & Co., the well-known millers of this city and Lockport, Ill., in the management of the Oriental Mills, at the west end of Madison street bridge.

Mr. Cole has held several important offices on the Board of Trade, having been elected Director and member of several committees. In the Masonic fraternity he ranked very high. He was married in 1850. His decease occurred yesterday morning, after a brief illness. The funeral will be announced hereafter.

EDWARD SIMMONS.

On Wednesday forenoon, Mr. Edward Simmons, one of the early pioneers of this country, breathed his last, after a lingering illness, at his residence in the Town of Jefferson, about half-a-mile northwest of the city limits. He was born in New Hampshire in 1811, whence he emigrated with his parents to Ohio. In 1834 he came to this city and embarked in the butchering business, in which he subsequently became interested with Archibald Clybourne. Subsequently he engaged in merchandizing in connection with the management of his large farm in Jefferson. He leaves a widow and four grown-up children—three sons and one daughter. One of the sons is engaged in the practice of the law at Washington; the other two reside on the old homestead. The funeral will take place at the late residence to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE CITY HALL.

Water-rents yesterday were $1,928.

The receipts from licenses yesterday were $1,200.

Fire-Marshal Benner will very probably leave for Philadelphia to-morrow night, to attend the Fire-Chiefs' National Convention, which begins operations Monday.

The popular loan was patronized yesterday to the extent of $8,000, by parties in the East. There has now been $460,000 of warrants issued, so that there will only need to be $540,000 more advanced to the city to make up the $1,000,000.

Mayor Heath, Corporation-Counsel Anthony, City-Attorney Tuthill, and Alds. Thompson and Rosenberg talked over the stink trouble yesterday. The legal gentlemen were of opinion that there was a sufficiency of law to effect the abatement of the nuisance. The Mayor said that he should have those stenches removed even if the entire police force was detailed to hunt them up, and 1,000 additional stink-hunters had to be employed. His Honor is determined that the great scourge of Chicago shall, if possible, be removed. The Board of Health and the Commissioner of Health have done nothing as yet. Men will soon be detailed to work up cases against the establishments whose bad breath fills the town. The evidence will be presented to the Law Department, and active prosecution commenced.

Some of those dealers who have made bids for supplying the city with 15,000 tons of coal are anxious that the contract shall be awarded, for the bids were made upon a calculation based on the present low rates of lake freights. These rates are expected to go up; should they do so, and the city then accept any bid that has been made, the dealer would very likely withdraw, saying that he made his proposition supposing that a speedy award would be made. So the city and the dealer would both lose, the city the most perhaps. But the Board of Public Works are unable to say when the contract can be let, as they cannot tell what kind of coal to buy. The question depends upon whether the Council is in regard to the smoke-burner which it is proposed to introduce into the Water-Works. Should this one or that one be chosen it might be necessary to use lump-coal or screenings; so the coal contract can not be let till the smoke-burner question, upon which the Council Committee on Fire and Water has been working for months, is decided.

CLEAR YOUR SIDEWALK.

Mayor Heath has issued the following proclamation:

Public notice is hereby given that the streets, alleys, and sidewalks of the city must forthwith be cleared of all obstructions. The practice of placing movable signs, trunks, dry-goods boxes, barrels, rubbish, or anything else in and upon the sidewalk in the business portion of the city, or anywhere else, is forbidden by law and the ordinances of the city, and must cease. All hanging-signs attached to buildings by iron rods or otherwise, and all show-boards placed upon lamp-posts or other posts erected by private parties in front of their places of business, must be removed, and in short all obstructions upon walks or over sidewalks, or in or upon the streets and alleys of the city, of every character, must forthwith be removed. Many persons have inserted in the sidewalks small pieces of glass, in order to afford light to their premises, whereby several very serious accidents have already occurred. Such things render the sidewalks dangerous and unsafe, and must be removed. By express statute of the State it is the duty of all owners and occupants of premises to keep sidewalks and premises adjacent at all times in a safe condition, and in good and thorough repair, and they are liable jointly with the city for all damages that may occur in consequence of their neglect. Persons will be allowed until the 4th day of September, 1876, meridian, to comply with this proclamation.

The Chief of Police is hereby ordered to see to the enforcement of this proclamation. M. HEATH, Mayor.

CRIMINAL.

Charles H. Saylor, a young man who has been wanted for seizing people in the streets and robbing them, was yesterday taken in by Detectives Ryan and Scott.

Thomas Roach and Thomas Ford, who stole flour from shippers on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, were yesterday sent by Justice Scully, in $1,000 bail each, to the Criminal Court.

Detective McGarigle yesterday recovered from a State street pawn-shop a gold watch and chain valued at $60, which was stolen recently from the residence of Michael Mulvey, No. 110 West Fifteenth street.

A real-estate dealer named S. W. Hull was arrested last evening by Detective McGarigle upon complaint of a Mrs. Shock, who alleges that Hull failed to return her $50 which she gave him to invest in her interest.

Sneak-thieves in the West Division yesterday got away with a trunk full of clothing from the residence of George Hicks, No. 344 West Van Buren street, and with a valuable canary-bird from T. Rubie, of No. 164 Peoria street.

May Willard, the notorious, who has for several years been the terror of the low dives in the divisions of the city, was yesterday done brown by Justice Scully, who sent her to the House of Correction in default of a heavy fine.

A. F. Wilcox was captured last evening, with a police star in his possession, while attempting to pass himself into the Adelphi show. All the theatres have been bothered considerably by these mock policemen, and it is about time that some of them were sent up.

Albert Costello, alias Algernon Loomis, a North Division blacksmith of thievish proclivities, who has been wanted for several days for the larceny of a quantity of silverware from a Wabash avenue residence, was arrested last evening by Officer Patrick O'Brien, of the West Twelfth Street Station.

Tuesday's TRIBUNE chronicled the robbery of Joseph Miller, a driver in the employ of the Downer & Bemis Brewing Company, while in Garvey's saloon, on Harrison street, near Miller. Yesterday one of the robbers, Robert A. Orr, was held in $2,000 bail to the Criminal Court to answer for his crime.

"Doc" McCarthy, once County Physician, was before Justice Scully yesterday charged with cruelty to animals, but in a trial by jury escaped the punishment he so richly merited. The gentlemen of the jury were gullible enough to believe that the Doctor had starved his horse, maimed it, cut off pieces of its ears, and sliced its tongue purely for veterinary objects, and hence his acquittal.

Moses Hopenheimer called upon Dr. R. H. Harcourt, of No. 345 Wentworth street, yesterday morning, and, while he interested the Doctor's attention in some patent nostrum, he made away with a case of instruments used in trepanning skulls. The physician reported the loss at the Madison Street Station, and returning home, met the fellow, and took him in tow to the station.

Officer J. O'Connor and Sergt. Bleitner yesterday pounced down upon No. 18 Desplaines street, and succeeded in bringing to light a thief named George Williams, who is wanted for the larceny of a large trunk from a depot on the West Madison street. He put up a job upon another man by hiring him to carry it for $2, but the police saw through his little game, and collared him.

Constable Pat Murphy, of Justice Sheridan's court, will be arrested on the complaint of a woman named Mrs. Caroline McDonald, who lives at No. 104 Sherman street. It appears that Murphy went to her house with a replevin writ to get a trunk. He could not see it and wanted to go in. He had no search warrant and Mrs. Mc. kept him out, for which she got a beating. Justice Foote issued the warrant.

Jack Yeo, James McCarthy, and James Murphy were the only three men arrested at St. George's picnic yesterday. During the afternoon the trio, with Murphy as leader, made an assault upon T. S. Chittenden, of Park Ridge, and robbed him of a watch and chain and some other jewelry. The police interfered, when they were in turn assaulted by the ruffians, who at once opened fire upon them. A Constable by the name of Jefferson was fired upon as much as a dozen times, and only escaped by swimming the river. How badly he was injured could not be ascertained. McCarthy was shot through the fleshy part of the right arm by some of the police under Sergt. O'Donnell, who arrested the three rowdies and locked them up at the Madison Street Station.

Yesterday morning Officer A. Reichert, stationed at the Northwestern Depot, ran in a young man named James Williams, whom he caught in the act of picking the pocket of a lady waiting in the depot. He was at once brought before Justice Scully, and, upon the evidence of the lady, Mrs. Mary A. True, of No. 244 Larrabee street, whose pocket he had picked, he was held in $500 bail to the Criminal Court. The officer then took Williams to police headquarters to have his phiz photographed and a description taken for future reference. While standing at Billy Carman's desk having his description taken, the fellow suddenly fled through an open window, and, passing through the Grand Pacific Hotel through a door conveniently open, was soon lost to view. A number of police and citizens followed in pursuit, but to no avail.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees held a special meeting Wednesday night for the opening of bids for additional water-pipe, all the members being on hand. Preliminary to the business in order, a resolution was adopted authorizing A. J. Weckler, Assessor, to purchase all property in the Town of Lake View offered for sale by the County Treasurer for special assessments of 1875-'6 not bid on by outside parties. The town having advertised for 12,200 feet of 6-inch pipe and 1,125 feet of 4-inch pipe, with sixteen hydrants and twenty-two valves, the following bids were received: George C. Morgan & Co.—Pipe, $33.75 per ton; castings, $48 per ton; valves, $18 and $24; hydrants, $44; laying, $5, 468.54, or $16,139.39 for the whole job. International Pipe Co.—Pipe, $34.38 per ton; castings, $46.78. Edward P. Allis & Co.—Pipe, $34.16; castings, $48.94. H. R. Smith & Co.—Pipe, $34.58; castings, $51.20. John and H. J. Duffy—6-inch pipe, 77 cents per foot; 4-inch, 63 cents. Clark & Haffen—For castings, $50. Bids for laying were: Hanslein & Lange, 30 cents per foot; Philbrin & Owen, 6-inch at 20 cents, 4-inch at 17 cents; sheet piling, 14 cents; Keating & Smith, 6-inch at 48 cents, 4-inch at 42 cents; John McHugh, 6-inch at 25 cents, 4-inch at 20 cents; B. Langen, 6-inch at 24 cents, 4-inch at 20 cents; John Duffy, 25 cents. Bids for valves and hydrants were put in by Samuel I. Pope & Co., James Flowers & Co., Mueller, McArthur, Ludlow Valve Company, Union Hydraulic Machine-Works, and Mohawk & Hudson Manufacturing Company. The Board then adjourned to Monday, Sept. 4, when the award will be made.

A STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., Aug. 31.—The miners in the Gartside Coal Mines, at Murphysboro, and the Mt. Carbon miners struck yesterday for higher wages. Orders were immediately sent to the Carbondale Coal and Coke Company, at Cartersville, for a supply of coal. This morning the miners there learning what was up, refused to go into the mines unless they received an advance of 10 cents per ton. This was refused by Superintendent Briden, and work is altogether suspended, but it is believed it will not last long. These three mines furnish a great majority of the coal consumed in St. Louis and on the Mississippi River, and, should it last long, the result will be a wet blanket on commerce. It is hoped, however, that this will not be the case, as other miners will be put in if the strikers refuse to knuckle down.

THE COUNCIL.

Colvin's Five School Inspectors Not Confirmed.

The Ordinance Concerning the Law Department Withdrawn.

Regulating the City Printing---The Scavenger Business.

An adjourned meeting of the Council was held last night, Ald. Aldrich in the chair. There was a full attendance.

CITY PRINTING.

Ald. Pearsons called attention to the existence of an ordinance relating to city printing, which it was necessary to dispose of in order to enable the Committee to report at the next meeting, and to open bids sent in.

By unanimous consent the ordinance was read and passed. It provides that all publications shall be under contract let to the lowest bidder, and all job-printing, where the work amounts to $100 or more, shall be done under separate contract, to be let to the lowest bidder. The Comptroller is directed to advertise for and let such contracts for the unexpired portion of the present fiscal year, and "annually thereafter he shall, at the beginning of the fiscal year, advertise and let such contracts," subject to the approval of the Council.

SMOKE-BURNERS.

The Chairman said the report on the Committee on Smoke-Consumer business was pending when the Council adjourned.

Ald. Cullerton seemed to think it was out of order, and asked the chair if Rule 43 cut no figure.

The Chairman said the Mayor had decided that the smoke-consuming business was to be considered at the present meeting.

Ald. McCrea said the Mayor had refused to decide the question, and had left it to the Council. He therefore moved that the report of the Committee on Smoke-Consumers be laid over under the charter.

The yeas and nays were taken with the following result—yeas, 30; nays, 3.

Ald. Ryan said inasmuch as there would be a large amount of business to be done at their next regular meeting, and by burning anthracite coal at the Water-Works the city was losing $114 per day, he would move that this subject should be made a special order at 8 o'clock Monday.

Ald. McAuley called attention to the importance of the gas question, which came up as a special order at the next meeting. It was unwise to make so many special orders; the matter could be taken up after the disposition of the gas question, by common consent.

After a short discussion, the motion was tabled.

The Clerk read the official bond of F. Benzinger, City Weigher, which was approved; also the bond of A. Menger, Hay-Weigher, which was also approved.

PRESERVING QUIET.

Ald. McAuley asked, and was granted, leave to submit a report from the Police Committee recommending the passage of the resolution ordering the Superintendent of Police to prevent the passage of teams on Adams street, between Clark and LaSalle, during the sessions of the Council.

Ald. Lawler said this arrangement was a necessity at times. The passage of the order, however, might get the Council into a good deal of trouble. He would like to have the opinion of the Law Department as to the legality of the order.

Corporation Counsel Anthony, who was present, on being appealed to, said teams could not be stopped from passing to and fro as the street was a public highway.

Ald. McAuley thereupon asked permission to withdraw the report.

Ald. Sweeney suggested that to remedy the evil a police officer will be stationed below to request the drivers to go past the City Hall at an easy gait.

The report was withdrawn.

THE FIVE SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

Ex-Mayor Colvin's reappointment of Inspectors Bluthardt, Oleson, Ollager, and Wilce was read by the Clerk.

Ald. Lawler moved that the report of the Committee be taken from the file.

Ald. McAuley moved that the nominations be not confirmed.

Ald. Lawler withdrew his motion.

Ald. Sheridan moved to approve of the nomination of Mayor Colvin.

Ald. Lawler asked if Mayor Heath would agree to the Council making the selection, he would, perhaps, vote these men out, but he was opposed to the Mayor doing one part of the business and the Council another.

Ald. Gilbert, in view of the full discussion this subject had already received and the large amount of business before the Council, moved the previous question. Ordered.

It was ruled by the chair that the only motion necessary was not to confirm; those Aldermen desiring to concur in the appointments could vote in the negative.

Ald. McAuley's motion was then put and carried by yeas 23, nays 12, as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Cullerton, Kerber, Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Boser, Kirk—23.

Nays—Sommer, Lodding, Tarnow, O'Brien, Lawler, White, Wheeler, Ryan, Langacher, Murphy, Sweeney—12.

Ald. Cullerton moved to reconsider the vote, and Ald. White seconded the motion.

Ald. Stewart moved to lay the motion on the table.

Ald. Cullerton stated that the chair had decided that it was necessary to vote on the names of each member of the School Board separately, and he maintained that the action taken was invalid.

Ald. Rawleigh moved to lay Ald. Cullerton's motion on the table.

Ald. Cullerton—Lay it on the table and see what game it will do you.

The yeas and nays were called on Ald. Rawleigh's motion, with the following result: Yeas, 18; nays, 16.

Ald. Cullerton—I would ask the Chair what is the condition of the appointments?

The Chairman—It disposes of the matter entirely. It is fair for me to state that while I would prefer to have the matter come up directly, yet I cannot consider it illegal and must entertain them as I believe they are right.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the resolutions passed by the Board of Education, asking for an investigation, which had been laid over and published, was again taken up. This report, it will be remembered, set forth that the Judiciary Committee did not think the Council the proper body to investigate the Board, but that it belonged to the Board itself.

Ald. Thompson moved to suspend the reading of, and to concur in, the report.

Ald. Langacher moved, as a substitute, that the matter be sent to a Special Committee of Five, the Chairman to be a member thereof. He wanted an intelligent report on this subject.

Ald. White pressed for the reading of the report.

Ald. Thompson move the previous question. Ordered.

The report was then concurred in by a vote of yeas, 23; nays, 11, as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Sheridan, Kerber, The officer then took Smith, Briggs, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Boser, Kirk—23.

Nays—Sommer, Cullerton, O'Brien, Lawler, White, Ryan, Baumgarten, Niesen, Langacher, Murphy, Sweeney—11.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending an ordinance for the reorganization of the Law Department, which had been laid over and published, was called up and the ordinance again read.

Ald. Thompson moved to concur in the report.

In answer to an inquiry from Ald. Lawler, Corporation Counsel Anthony stated that there was force enough in the Law Department to take care of all cases that might arise in all the Police Courts in the city.

Ald. Cullerton—This leaves the Corporation Counsel the chief officer of the department.

Ald. Thompson—Yes, sir.

Ald. Cullerton—Have the Committee consulted with Mr. Tuthill as to whether he, being an elective officer, will comply with the requests of Mr. Anthony?

Ald. Thompson replied that, as the law now stands, there was no doubt the Corporation Counsel was the chief officer of the department. The City Attorney had no independent duties whatever, but was merely the assistant of the Corporation Counsel, except in a few matters specified in the charter. The reason why the ordinance was introduced was simply this: A short time ago they did not know whether they had a Mayor or Corporation Counsel. matters were so involved; and it was simply to avoid similar complications that the ordinance was brought in. At first Mr. Tuthill had agreed to the proposed organization, but afterwards he had received the impression that the City Attorney thought it would not prove entirely satisfactory. If there was likely to be any discord in the department on account of the ordinance, he would hope that it would not pass, as perfect harmony ought to prevail in the Law Department.

Ald. Cullerton said he thought the best interests of the city required that the ordinance should not be parsed. There was nothing in the new charter that concerned such an officer as Corporation Counsel, and he was perfectly satisfied that with the City Attorney, he believed that gentleman would presume himself, even if this ordinance was passed, to be the head officer of the department. He thought it would be to the detriment of the city to pass the ordinance.

Ald. Throop hoped the ordinance would not pass, as he feared it would cause ill-feeling in the department. He did not think the law officer elected by the people should be consigned to a secondary position, and finally moved to postpone the subject matter for the time being.

Ald. Thompson said the ordinance did not take away the power of the City Attorney, but, on the contrary, made him the higher officer.

Ald. Sheridan thought that, if the order passed, the Council would be in the position of a man attempting to ride two horses at the same time. It would virtually be acting under the charters of 1872 and 1873 at the same time.

Ald. Sweeney moved the previous question.

Ald. Thompson said he had heard that there was some feeling in the Law Department on this matter, and with the consent of the remainder of the Committee, he would withdraw the report.

Ald. Sweeney and Throop withdrew their motions, and Ald. Thompson obtained consent to withdraw the report.

DR. M'VICKAR.

The report of the Committee on Health and County Relations exonerating Dr. McVickar from certain charges, which has already appeared in these columns, next came up. Concurred in by a vote of yeas 24, nays 6,—the latter being Messrs. Smith, White, Ryan, Baumgarten, Murphy, Sweeney.

SCAVENGER WORK.

The amended ordinance on scavenging, which was laid over and published, was next reached.

Considerable discussion ensued as to the price allowed by the ordinance for clearing away night soil ($5 per cubic yard). In the course of the debate Ald. Ryan and White expressed the opinion that there was something wrong in the Health Department, and that the head of it was mixed up in it. They wanted a thorough investigation of the scavenger business.

Ald. Sweeney moved to defer the whole matter till the next regular meeting.

Ald. Cullerton moved, as an amendment, that the price be fixed at $3 a cubic yard.

Ald. Throop suggested $4, and the suggestion was accepted.

The amendment fixing the price at $4 was lost.

Ald. Rawleigh moved, as an amendment, to fix the price at $3 per cubic yard. This amendment was adopted, and the ordinance, as thus amended, was then passed.

Ald. McAuley asked for a suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing a resolution calling on the Board of Public Works to place tanbark on Adams street, between Clark and LaSalle, for the purpose of preventing the noise which at present disturbs the Council.

Ald. Lawler and White objected to the expense this would entail on the city, and said the Council could get over the matter by holding night sessions.

Ald. McAuley then withdrew his request.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

The report of the Committee on Buildings, recommending the adoption of Mr. Egan's exterior plan for the new Court-House, with the exception of the dome, and that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the County Board in regard to that body erecting the whole building and leasing the west half to the city, was next considered.

Ald. Smith said, inasmuch as the county had made a move since the introduction of the report, he would move to place on file. Carried.

The select Committee on Pavements' report, recommending the use of cedar blocks instead of pine, etc., was concurred in.

The Council then adjourned.

RAILROADS.

CENTENNIAL RATES.

The Erie, Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads have entered into an agreement to adhere hereafter to the regular Centennial rates adopted by the Lousville Convention last winter namely: $33 to New York and return, and $32 to Philadelphia and return. These rates were never changed, but the regular rates for some time past have been to New York $13 and to Philadelphia $11.40, which makes $26 for the round trip to the former place and $22.80 to the latter. In consideration of this fact most roads have made the Centennial rates to correspond with the regular ones. This has now been stopped, and as people are not apt to pay $33 for the round trip when they